



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1999/SRAVANA 30, 1921

इस भाग में निम्न सूची संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में
स्थापित जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a
separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (II)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (II)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांख्यिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएँ
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence)

कर्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय
(कर्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)
नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 1999

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
AND PENSION
(Department of Personnel & Training)
New Delhi, the 4th August, 1999

का.प्रा. 2334:—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दंड प्रक्रिया
संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा
24 की उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए
श्री जस राज सिंह राजावत, अधिभोजन अधिकारी,
केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो को दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा
बिष्काण न्यायालयों में संस्थित मामलों तथा किसी ऐसे राज्य
प्रदेश संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पर पूर्वोक्त धारा के उपबंध
लागू होते हैं, में विधि द्वारा स्थापित पुनरीक्षण अथवा
अपील न्यायालयों में उपर्युक्त मामलों से उद्भूत अपीलों,
पुनरीक्षणों अथवा अन्य विषयों का संचालन करने के
लिए विशेष लोक अधिभोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

S.O. 2334:—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-
section (8) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,
1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby
appoints Shri Jas Raj Singh Rajwat, Prosecuting Officer of
the Central Bureau of Investigation as Special Public Prose-
cutor for the conduct of cases instituted by the Delhi Special
Police Establishment in the trial courts and appeals revisions
or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or
appellate courts established by law in any State or Union
Territory to which the provisions of the aforesaid section
apply.

[No. 225/2/99-AVD II]
HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 1999

[सं. 225/2/99-ए.वी.डी.-II]
हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

का.प्रा. 2335:—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली
विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का
अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के माध्यम से धारा 5

की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के गृह (पुलिस) अनुभाग 12 की दिनांक 16-04-99 की अधिसूचना सं. 20 एमएम/6-12-99-4(112)डी/98 द्वारा प्राप्त उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की सहमति में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार पुलिस स्टेशन थाना कोतवाली जिला मथुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले अपराध सं. 439/98 दिनांक 9-6-1998 और 440/98 दिनांक 9-6-1998 में भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 की धारा 419, 420, 467 और 468 तथा उपर्युक्त मामलों में से एक अथवा अधिक अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रत्यन, दुष्प्रेरण और षडयंत्र तथा वैसे ही संयवहार के अनुक्रम किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध अथवा अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए संपूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/31/99-ए.वी.डी.-II]

हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 4th August, 1999

S.O. 2335.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 read with section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh vide Home (Police) Section-12, Notification No. 20 MM/6-12-99-4(112)D/98 dated 16-4-1999, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the investigation of offences punishable under section 419, 420, 467, 468 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 of Case Crime Nos 439/98 dated 9-6-1998 and 440/98 dated 9-6-1998 both of Police Station/Thana Kotwali District Mathura, Uttar Pradesh and attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/31/99-AVD.II]

HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 अगस्त, 1999

का.आ. 2336:—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के गृह (पुलिस) अनुभाग 3 की अधिसूचना सं. 802पी/IVपी-3-99-15 (13) पी/99 दिनांक 8 अगस्त द्वारा प्राप्त उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की सहमति से 5-11-1998 को श्री प्रीतम सिंह, निरीक्षक (एसटीएफ) उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस गाजियाबाद की कवि नगर, गाजियाबाद स्थित उनके निवास पर हत्या के संबंध में पुलिस स्टेशन, कवि नगर, जिला गाजियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में 5-11-1998 को दर्ज अपराध मामला सं. 626/98 में

भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 की धारा 302 के अधीन दंडनीय अपराध तथा उपर्युक्त अपराध से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रत्यन, दुष्प्रेरण और षडयंत्र तथा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत उसी व्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए किसी अन्य अपराध अथवा अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/21/99-ए.वी.डी.-II]

हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 11th August, 1999

S.O. 2336.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh vide Home (Police) Section 3 Notification No. 802 P/VI P-3-99-15 (13) P/99 dated Nil March, 1999, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the investigation of offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 of case Crime No. 626/98 dated 5-11-1998 of Police Station, Kavi Nagar District Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh relating to the assassination of Shri Pritam Singh, Inspector (STF), Uttar Pradesh Police, Ghaziabad at his residence at Kavi Nagar, Ghaziabad on 5-11-1998 and attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the offence mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/21/99-AVD-III]

HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 अगस्त, 1999

का.आ. 2337:—केन्द्रीय सरकार, दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 की अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के गृह विभाग के दिनांक 06 जुलाई, 1999 की अधिसूचना सं. गृह (क)-5(9)-13/95-1-Loose शिमला-2 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से तीन तिब्बतियों की हत्या के संबंध में पुलिस स्टेशन धर्मशाला, जिला कांगडा, हिमाचल प्रदेश में दिनांक 5-2-1997 को दर्ज प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट सं. 48/97 के मामले में भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 302, 452 और 120-ख के तहत दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त वर्णित अपराधों से संबंधित या संसक्त प्रत्यन, दुष्प्रेरण और षडयंत्र और उसी संयवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए या

उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध अथवा अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार संपूर्ण हिमाचल प्रदेश के संबंध में करती है।

[सं. 228/56/99-ए.बी.डी.-II]

हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th August, 1999

S.O. 2337.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Himachal Pradesh Home Department vide Notification No. Home(A)-A(9)-13/95-I-Loose, Shimla-2, dated 6th July, 1999, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole State of Himachal Pradesh for the investigation of offences punishable under Sections 302, 452 and 120-B of Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) of FIR No. 48/97 dated 5-2-1997 registered at Police Station, Dharamshala, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh relating to murder of three Tibetans and attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the offence mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/56/99-AVD-II]

HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 अगस्त, 1999

का.आ. 2338.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केरल राज्य सरकार के गृह (एस.सी.) विभाग की अधिसूचना सं. 39147/एस सी 1/98/गृह, तारीख 21-11-1998 द्वारा दी गई सहमति से दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का, राजेन्द्र कानी की संदेहास्पद मृत्यु से संबंधित पुलिस थाना, थुम्बा, जिला तिरुवनन्तपुरम केरल के अपराध सं. 56/98 के दण्डनीय अपराधों और उपर वर्णित अपराध के संबंध में या उनसे संसक्त प्रयत्न, दुष्प्रेरण के संबंध में और वैसे ही संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए या उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत होने वाले किसी अपराध या अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए, विस्तार संपूर्ण केरल राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/60/98-ए.बी.डी.-II]

हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th August, 1999

S.O. 2358.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Kerala vide Home (SC) Department Notification No. 39147/SC1/98/Home dated 21-11-1998, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Kerala for investigation of offences of Crime No. 56/98 of Thumba Police Station, Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala relating to the suspicious death of Rajendra Kani and attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the offences of above crime case and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/60/98-AVD.II]

HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

चिन मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 12 अगस्त, 1999

का. आ. 2339.—ग्राम सूचना के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार मैसर्स रिजर्वेन्सी हाऊसिंग फाइनेंस लि., को आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 36(i)(viii) के प्रयोजनार्थ कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1999-2000 तक के लिए अनुमोदित करती है।

2. यह अनुमोदन निम्न शर्तों के अध्वधीन है :—

- (i) कंपनी का मुख्य उद्देश्य आवासीय उद्देश्यों के लिए, मकानों के निर्माण अथवा खरीद के लिए दीर्घकालीन वित्त प्रदान करने के कारोबार को करने को रहा हो ;
- (ii) कंपनी, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 139 (1) के अन्तर्गत आय विवरणी दायर करने के लिए निर्धारित तारीख से पहले इस धारा के अन्तर्गत कटौती दावों के विवरण के साथ-साथ अपने लेखापरीक्षित लाभ और हानि लेखा और तुलनपत्र की प्रति प्रतिवर्ष प्रस्तुत करती हो ;

- (iii) अधिनियम के अनुसार अपेक्षानुसार विशेष रिजर्व सृजित और रखा जाता हो ;

- (iv) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा (36) (1)
(viii) से उल्लिखित अन्य सभी शर्तें पूरी की
जायी हों।

[अधिसूचना सं. 11026/फा. सं. 204/22/98-
आयकर वि.-II]

कामेश्वर सा. वाण्येय, अधीन सचिव (घाई टी. ए.-II)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 12th August, 1999

S.O. 2339.—It is notified for general information that M/s. Residency Housing Finance Limited, has been approved by the Central Government for the purposes of section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, for assessment years 1999-2000.

2. The approval is subject to the condition that :

- the company has been main object to carrying on the business of providing long term finance for construction or purchase of houses for residential purposes;
- the company submits every year a copy of its audited profit and loss account and balance sheet alongwith a statement of deduction claimed under this section before its due date for filing return of income under section 139(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961;
- special reserve as required is created and maintained as per the Act; and
- all other conditions contained in section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, are fulfilled.

Notification No. 11026/F. No. 204/22/98-TTA-II
KAMLESH C. Varshney, Under Secy. (ITA-II)

सीमा शुल्क के आयुक्त का कार्यालय

पुणे, 21 जुलाई, 1999

संख्या : 6/99 (एन. टी.)-सी. शु.

का. आ. 2340.—भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग नई दिल्ली द्वारा दिनांक 1-7-94 को जारी अधिसूचना संख्या 33/94-सीमा शुल्क (एन. टी.) द्वारा मुझे प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैं सी. के. कलानी, आयुक्त, सीमा शुल्क, पुणे, एतद्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य के राजगंगांव, एम. आय. डी. सी., तालुका-शिरूर, जिला-पुणे, को सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 9 के अधीन, शत-प्रतिशत निर्यातलब्धी यूनिटों के लिए वेयरहाउसिंग स्टेशन के रूप में घोषित कर रहा हूँ।

[फाइल संख्या : III (सी. शु.) 40-23/टीसी/99]

सी. के. कलानी, आयुक्त

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Pune, the 21st July, 1999

NO. 6/99 (NT)-CUS

S.O. 2340.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by the Notification No. 33/94-CUS (NT) dated 1-7-94 of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, I, C. K. Kaloni, Commissioner of Customs, Pune, hereby declare Ranjangaon MIDC, Taluka Shirur, Distt. Pune State of Maharashtra to be warehousing station under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), for 100 percent E.O.U.s.

[F. No. VIII(CUS)40-23/TC/99]

C. K. KALONI, Commissioner

पुणे, 22 जुलाई, 1999

संख्या 7/99 (एन. टी.)-सीमा शुल्क

का. आ. 2341.—भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग नई दिल्ली द्वारा दिनांक 1-7-94 को जारी अधिसूचना संख्या 33/94-सीमा शुल्क (एन. टी.) द्वारा मुझे प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैं सी. के. कलानी, आयुक्त, सीमा शुल्क, पुणे एतद्वारा सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 9 के अधीन, महाराष्ट्र राज्य के पुणे जिले के मुल्स्की तालुका के हिंजवडी देहात को शत-प्रतिशत निर्यातलब्धी यूनिटों के लिए वेयरहाउसिंग स्टेशन के रूप में घोषित कर रहा हूँ।

[फाइल संख्या : VIII (सीमा शुल्क) 40-22/
टी सी/99]

सी. के. कलानी, आयुक्त

Pune, the 22nd July, 1999

NO. 7/99 (NT)-CUS

S.O. 2341.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by the Notification No. 33/94-CUS (NT) dated 1-7-94 of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, I, C. K. Kaloni, Commissioner of Customs, Pune, hereby declare Village Hinjawadi, Taluka Mulski, Distt. Pune State of Maharashtra to be warehousing station under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), for 100 per cent E.O.U.s.

[F. No. VIII(CUS)40-22/TC/99]

C. K. KALONI, Commissioner

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 1999

का. आ. 2342.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय

रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 ख की उपधारा (1) और (2) के उपबंध गणेश बैंक आफ कुरुन्द्वाड़ लि. पर 1 अगस्त 1999 से 31 अक्टूबर 99 तक की तीन महीने की अवधि के लिए या बैंक के नियमित अध्यक्ष और मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी के नियुक्त होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, लागू नहीं होंगे।

[सं. 15/9/99-बी. ओ. ए. (i)]

बी. ए. नारायणन, अवसर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 10th August, 1999

S.O. 2342.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declares that the provisions of Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 10-B of the said Act, shall not, apply to the Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad Ltd. for a period of three months from 1st August, 1999 to 31st October, 1999 or till the appointment of regular Chairman and Chief Executive Officer for that bank, whichever is earlier.

[No. 15/9/99-BOA(i)]

B. A. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 1999

का. आ. 2343.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिशों पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 ख की उपधारा (9) के उपबन्ध गणेश बैंक आफ कुरुन्द्वाड़ लिमिटेड पर दिनांक 1 अगस्त, 1999 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1999 तक अवधि उक्त बैंक के लिए अध्यक्ष एवं मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी की नियमित नियुक्ति होने तक जो भी पहले हो उस सीमा तक जहाँ तक बैंक पर अध्यक्ष एवं मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी की ड्यूटी निर्वाह करने के लिए एक व्यक्ति की चार माह से अधिक अवधि के लिए नियुक्ति करने पर शोक लगाने का सम्बन्ध है लागू नहीं होंगे।

[संख्या 15/9/99-बी. ओ. ए. (ii)]

बी. ए. नारायणन, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th August, 1999

S.O. 2343.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declares that the provisions of Sub-section (9) of

Section 10-B of the said Act, shall not, to the extent they preclude the bank from appointing a person to carry out the duties of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer beyond's period exceeding four months, apply to the Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad Ltd. from 1st August 1999 to 31st October, 1999 or till the appointment of regular Chairman and Chief Executive Officer for that bank, whichever is earlier.

[No. 15/9/99-BOA(ii)]

B. A. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 1999

का. आ. 2344.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, संलग्न अनुबंध में निम्नलिखित बैंकों के सूचीबद्ध कार्यालयों/शाखाओं को जिनके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

क्रम सं.	बैंक का नाम	कार्यालयों/शाखाओं की संख्या
1.	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	189
2.	केनरा बैंक	144
3.	कार्पोरेशन बैंक	031
4.	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	02
5.	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर	11
6.	यूनियन बैंक आफ़ इंडिया	20
7.	सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ़ इंडिया	37
8.	ओरियन्टल बैंक आफ़ कामर्स	72
9.	सिबिंकेट बैंक	17
10.	स्टेट बैंक आफ़ सीरायू	65
		588
		55

[का. सं. 110110/2/99-हिन्दी]

रमेश बाबू अणिवेरी, उप-निदेशक. (राजभाषा)

राजभाषा नियम 10 (4) में अधिसूचित कराने हेतु शाखाओं/कार्यालयों की सूची

1. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
मुख्य शाखा, अमृतसर,
जिला फिरोजपुर।
2. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
सरकुलर रोड,
अमृतसर,
जिला फिरोजपुर

3. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
गौशाला रोड,
झबोहर,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
4. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
डी ए वी कालेज,
झबोहर,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
5. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
अमीरखास,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
6. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बल्लुआणा,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
7. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
धर्मकोट,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
8. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
मुख्य शाखा,
फाजिल्का,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
9. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
साईकल बाजार
फाजिल्का,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
10. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
फिरोजपुर छावनी,
11. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
गोल्डम ऐरो विस्तार पटल,
फिरोजपुर ।
12. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
फिरोजपुर शहर ।
13. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बस्ती टंकणवाली,
फिरोजपुर ।
4. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बस्ती गुजरां,
फिरोजपुर ।
5. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
फतेहगढ़ पंजतूर,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
6. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
फिरोजशाह,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
7. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
वाल्लू,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
18. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
हमीर
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
19. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
जलालाबाद वेस्ट,
जिला फिरोजपुर
20. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
खोसा दल सिंह,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
21. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
खोसा रणधीर,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
22. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
कूहड़ सिंह वाला,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
23. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय
कुंडल,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
24. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
खुईयां सरवर,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।

25. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
लाधुका मंडी,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
26. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
लधुवाला उत्तर,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
27. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
मंडी जमीनगंज
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
28. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
मनावी,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
29. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
मिहाल खेड़ा,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
30. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
पंजकोसी,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
31. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
रामसरा,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
32. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
रणजीतगढ़,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
33. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
सधेहशम,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
34. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
टिटबी खर्द,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
35. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
जीरा ,
जिला फिरोजपुर ।
36. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
फरीदकोट शहर ।
37. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
फरीदकोट छावनी ।
38. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
जैतू मंडी,
जिला फरीदकोट ।
39. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
मेम बाजार, कोटकपुरा,
जिला फरीदकोट ।
40. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
पुरानी सब्जी मंडी,
कोटकपुरा,
जिला फरीदकोट ।
41. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
विस्तार पटल,
नई अनाज मंडी,
कोटकपुरा,
जिला फरीदकोट ।
42. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बंधनी कलां,
जिला मोगा ।
43. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बूटटर,
जिला मोगा ।
44. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
हुडीके,
जिला मोगा ।
45. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
जी टी रोड,
मोगा ।
46. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
विस्तार पटल ,
कैम्प शा. का. जी. टी. रोड,
मोगा ।
47. पंजाब नैशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
चैम्बर रोड,
मोगा ।

48. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
प्रताप रोड,
मोगा ।
49. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
निहाल सिंह बाला,
जिला मोगा ।
50. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
सैवोके,
जिला मोगा ।
51. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
वैरोके,
जिला मोगा ।
52. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बधनी,
जिला मुक्तसर ।
53. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
भागसर,
जिला मुक्तसर ।
54. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
गिदड़वाहा,
जिला मुक्तसर ।
55. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
हुरी के कलां,
जिला मुक्तसर ।
56. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
लखेवाली,
जिला मुक्तसर ।
57. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
लम्बी,
जिला मुक्तसर ।
58. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
लुभा-यांवाली,
जिला मुक्तसर ।
59. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
मुख्य शाखा,
मलोड,
जिला मुक्तसर ।
60. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
लोहा बाजार,
मलोड, जिला मुक्तसर ।
61. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
मुख्य शाखा,
मुक्तसर ।
62. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
नई घनाज मंडी,
मुक्तसर ।
63. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
सदर बाजार,
मुक्तसर ।
64. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
मैक्लोड रोड,
सामने : सेंट फ्रांसिस स्कूल,
मुक्तसर-143001 ।
65. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
कीकर बाजार,
भटिडा-151001 ।
66. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
एस सी ओ 119-120,
मेक्टर 17-बी,
चण्डीगढ़-160017 ।
67. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
जिला परिषद भवन,
फिरोजपुर शहर-152001 ।
68. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
जालंधर रोड,
होशियारपुर-146001 ।
69. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
सिविल लाइन्स,
जालंधर-144004 ।
70. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
सामने : राधास्वामी सत्संग भवन,
नया पंचायत भवन,
कपूरथला-144601 ।

71. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
ध्यान सिंह काम्पलेक्स,
सामने बस स्टैंड,
लुधियाना ।
72. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
ग्रंचल कार्यालय,
फिरोजगांधी मार्केट,
पखोवाल रोड,
लुधियाना ।
73. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
लारेंस रोड,
अमृतसर ।
74. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
शाखा कार्यालय,
जालंधर रोड,
होशियारपुर ।
75. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
सिविल लाइन्स,
जालंधर ।
76. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
जालंधर रोड,
कपूरथला ।
77. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बंगा रोड,
फगवाड़ा,
जिला कपूरथला ।
78. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
जी टी रोड,
फगवाड़ा,
जिला कपूरथला ।
79. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
राजपुरा,
जिला पटियाला ।
80. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
चण्डीगढ़ रोड,
लुधियाना ।
81. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
चौडा बाजार,
लुधियाना ।
82. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
औद्योगिक क्षेत्र,
लुधियाना ।
83. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
मिहसरगंज,
लुधियाना ।
84. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बैंकिंग शाखा,
औद्योगिक क्षेत्र,
लुधियाना ।
85. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
ग्रंचल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र,
जी. टी. रोड,
मंजू सिनेमा के पास,
ढोलेवाल,
लुधियाना ।
86. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
ब्राउन रोड,
लुधियाना ।
87. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बीजा,
जिला लुधियाना ।
88. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बोपारय कला,
जिला लुधियाना ।
89. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
चौता,
जिला लुधियाना ।
90. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
घनानुस,
जिला लुधियाना ।
91. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
धान्दरा,
जिला लुधियाना ।

92. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बोराहा,
जिला लुधियाना ।
93. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
गोदवाल,
जिला लुधियाना ।
94. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
कालेज रोड, जगरांव,
जिला लुधियाना ।
95. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
ग्रेन मार्किट, जगरांव,
जिला लुधियाना ।
96. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
नाजपत राय रोड,
जगरांव,
जिला लुधियाना ।
97. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बैंक कालोनी,
खन्ना,
जिला लुधियाना ।
98. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
जी. टी. रोड, खन्ना,
जिला लुधियाना ।
99. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
कुमकलां,
जिला लुधियाना ।
100. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बारेवाल, लुधियाना ।
101. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बस्ती जोधवाल, लुधियाना ।
102. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बाजार खरादियां,
धियाना ।
103. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
भाई रणधीर सिंह नगर,
लुधियाना ।
104. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
भारत नगर,
लुधियाना ।
105. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
विस्तार पटल,
आउन रोड, लुधियाना ।
106. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
चौक मैदां, लुधियाना ।
107. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
ग्रेन मार्किट,
मंडी मुल्लापूर,
जिला लुधियाना ।
108. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
एल आई सी बिन्डिंग,
ममराला, जिला लुधियाना ।
109. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
सिविल लाइन्स, लुधियाना ।
110. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
करीमपुरा, लुधियाना ।
111. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
ढढारी कलां, लुधियाना ।
112. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
ढढारी खुर्द, लुधियाना ।
113. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
फिरोजगांधी मार्किट,
लुधियाना ।
114. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
गिल रोड, लुधियाना ।
115. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
जी टी रोड, लुधियाना ।

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| 116. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
मंडी मुल्लापुर,
जिला लुधियाना । | 129. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
क्षेत्रीय लेखनसामग्री वितरण केन्द्र,
कृष्णा नगर, टैगोर नगर,
लुधियाना । |
| 117. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
जबदी, लुधियाना । | 130. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
स्लेम टाबरी, लुधियाना । |
| 118. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
केसर गंज, लुधियाना । | 131. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
मराभा नगर, लुधियाना । |
| 119. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
रायकोट, जिला लुधियाना । | 132. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
विशेषीकृत लघु उद्योग शाखा,
चौक भारत नगर, लुधियाना । |
| 120. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
माना रानी रोड, लुधियाना । | 133. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
हार्डटेन कृषि शाखा,
गोल मार्किट,
माडल टाऊन, लुधियाना । |
| 121. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
माडल टाऊन, लुधियाना । | 134. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बडाली अला सिंह,
जिला फतेहगढ़ साहिब,
फतेहगढ़, पंजाब । |
| 122. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
मल्लाह, जिला लुधियाना । | 135. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
बरसी पठाना,
जिला फतेहगढ़ साहिब,
फतेहगढ़, पंजाब । |
| 123. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
न्यू शिवपुरी, लुधियाना । | 136. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
मंडी गोविन्द गढ़,
जिला फतेहगढ़ साहिब,
फतेहगढ़, पंजाब । |
| 124. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
ओवरलाक रोड, लुधियाना । | 137. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
नन्दपुर कलौर,
जिला फतेहगढ़ साहिब,
फतेहगढ़, पंजाब । |
| 125. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
समराला, जिला लुधियाना । | 138. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
रेलवे रोड सरहंद,
जिला फतेहगढ़ साहिब,
फतेहगढ़, पंजाब । |
| 126. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
पंजगराई,
जिला लुधियाना । | 139. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
सरहव मेन, जिला फतेहगढ़ साहिब,
फतेहगढ़, पंजाब । |
| 127. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
राजपुरा रोड,
लुधियाना । | |
| 128. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
क्षेत्रीय वसूली केन्द्र,
236, मराभानगर,
लुधियाना । | |

140. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
17 सी मार्किट,
जिला फतेहगढ़ साहिब,
चण्डीगढ़, पंजाब ।
141. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय बसंतपुर,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
142. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय,
डकाला, जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
143. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय कुंडराला डिडला
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
144. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय गानौर,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
145. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय हरपालपुर,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
146. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय लालडू,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
147. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय चण्डीगढ़ रोड,
लालडू, जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला पंजाब ।
148. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय लंग,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
149. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय मुबारकपुर,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
150. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय मसिधन,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
151. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय भलकाना,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
152. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय नाभा,
बैंक स्ट्रीट,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
153. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय नाभा,
हकीमा स्ट्रीट,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
154. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय भाइसन रोड,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
155. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय गुड़ मंडी,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
156. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय माइल टाउन,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
157. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय फाटक नं० 22,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
158. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय धरमपुरा बाजार,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
159. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय राजपुरा टाउनशिप,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
160. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय सनौर,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
161. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय राजपुरा मेन,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।

162. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय माल पटियाला,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब
163. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय डबलान,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
164. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय आनन्दपुर साहिब,
जिला पटियाला,
पटियाला, पंजाब ।
165. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय घड्डा,
जिला रोपड़,
रोपड़, पंजाब ।
166. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय रंधावा रोड,
खरड़, जिला रोपड़,
रोपड़, पंजाब ।
167. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय रोपड़ रोड,
खरड़, जिला रोपड़,
रोपड़, पंजाब ।
168. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय कृष्णा गली कुराली,
जिला रोपड़,
रोपड़, पंजाब ।
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शाखा कार्यालय मोरिण्डा रोड,
कुराली, जिला रोपड़,
रोपड़, पंजाब ।
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शाखा कार्यालय मोरिण्डा,
जिला रोपड़,
रोपड़, पंजाब ।
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शाखा कार्यालय फेज 5 मोहाली,
जिला रोपड़,
रोपड़, पंजाब ।
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शाखा कार्यालय मुल्लापुर खरीबदास,
जिला रोपड़, रोपड़, पंजाब ।
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शाखा कार्यालय नंगल टाउनशिप,
जिला रोपड़, रोपड़, पंजाब ।
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शाखा कार्यालय रोपड़ कालेज रोड,
जिला रोपड़, रोपड़, पंजाब
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शाखा कार्यालय कुराली रोड,
जिला रोपड़, रोपड़, पंजाब ।
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शाखा कार्यालय रानी माजरा,
जिला रोपड़, रोपड़, पंजाब ।
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शाखा कार्यालय सियालवा,
जिला रोपड़, रोपड़, पंजाब ।
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शाखा कार्यालय टीरा,
जिला रोपड़,
रोपड़, पंजाब ।
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शाखा कार्यालय जिरकपुर,
जिला रोपड़,
रोपड़, पंजाब ।
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शाखा कार्यालय मोहाली फेज 1,
जिला रोपड़,
रोपड़, पंजाब ।
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शाखा कार्यालय भेरा एन्क्लेव,
पश्चिम विहार, दिल्ली ।
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शाखा कार्यालय स्टेचु जंक्शन,
लिवेन्द्रम ।
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शा०का० राऊरकेला सेक्टर-19,
जिला सुन्दर गढ़,
उड़ीसा-769005
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शा०का० हरिपुर हाट बाया कबीर पुर
जिला जाजपुर, क्वाल्था,
उड़ीसा-755 099
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शा०का० चन्दका,
बाया बारांग जिला : खुर्दा,
उड़ीसा-754 015 ।
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शा०का० बीरनर सिंह पुर बाया चंदनपुर,
जिला पुरी
उड़ीसा-752 012 ।

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शा.कां० बीरहरेकृष्णपुर,
जिला पुरी,
उड़ीसा-752 002
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शा.कां० कोमाण्ड बाया कुराल,
जिला नयागढ़,
उड़ीसा-752 090
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शा.कां० बृजराजनगर बाया लाम्पटी बहल,
जिला बृजराजनगर,
उड़ीसा-768 230
65. इन्दिरा विहार
ट्रान्सपोर्ट नगर
कोरबा,
जिला बिलासपुर
(म०प्र०)-495 677

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शीतल काम्पलेक्स
ब्लाक सी
प्रथम तल
जी ई रोड
तेलीबंधा
रायपुर ।

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वेवप्रस्थ अपार्टमेन्ट्स
भूतल
पावर हाउस रोड
रतलाम-457 001 (म०प्र०)

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लक्ष्मीनारायण संदीप अग्रवाल भवन
भारत टाकीज के पास
शिवाजी वाई
इटारसी-461 111

11. केनरा बैंक
7/8 सेक्टर एफ ए स्कीम-54
रजत जयन्ती काम्पलेक्स
इन्दौर

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ई-298, सेक्टर "बी"
सबधर्म कालोनी
कोलार रोड
भोपाल

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गुलमोहर विशेषीकृत बचत शाखा
ई-8/4, बसन्त कुंज
भोपाल

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पिगडम्बर शाखा
ग्राम पिगडम्बर
तहसील मट्ट
जिला इन्दौर
ए बी रोड,
पिगडम्बर

15. केनरा बैंक
प्लॉट नं० 2
बैरागिपट्टेडा
तिरुपति

राजभाषा नियम 10(4) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना हेतु

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लघु उद्योग शाखा,
नन्दिनी रोड,
भिलाई-490 026 (म०प्र०).
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ज्युबिली गेट नं० 1 के सामने
इन्द्रपुरी, भेल
भोपाल
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लघु उद्योग शाखा
19-ए, डेज टावर
ग्राउण्ड फ्लोर
मनोरमा गंज
प्लासिया वाइन्ट
इन्दौर-1
4. केनरा बैंक
नासरवान कम्पाऊंड
प्रथम तल
मालवीय गंज
कटनी-483 501
5. केनरा बैंक
राठोर सायकल हाउस बिल्डिंग
प्रथम तल
एम जी रोड
खण्डवा-450 001
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होटर राजवीर कम्पाऊंड
रीवा रोड
सतना-489 001 (म०प्र०)
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सत्यम काम्पलेक्स
प्रथम तल

- | | |
|---|---|
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एम पी एफ शाखा,
मिल्क प्रोडक्ट्स फैक्टरी,
विजयवाड़ा—520009 | सांकोर्डम,
गोवा |
| 17. केनरा बैंक,
मधु चौक,
मधु नगर,
विजयवाड़ा—520010 | 27. केनरा बैंक,
पहली मंजिल,
शंकरनिलया,
गोरूर—573120 |
| 18. केनरा बैंक,
एम जी रोड,
पटमटा,
विजयवाड़ा—520006 | 28. केनरा बैंक,
हेरगु—573118, |
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लेखा अनुभाग,
1 फ्लोर,
एलुरु रोड,
गवर्नरपेट,
विजयवाड़ा—520002 | 29. केनरा बैंक;
जे सी रोड,
गुम्हेल्ली—573131, |
| 20. केनरा बैंक,
1-61-2बी-2सी,
मुनिसिपल कार्यालय के सामने
स्टेशन रोड,
भोल्लिर—508116 | 30. केनरा बैंक,
24, पहली मंजिल,
बी एम रोड,
सकलेशपुर—573134 |
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ई ई 33,
हिल कॉलोनी,
नागार्जुनसागर—508202 | 31. केनरा बैंक,
पहली मंजिल,
ईश्वरी काम्पलेक्स,
मधु उद्योग शाखा,
बी एम रोड,
हासन—573201 |
| 22. केनरा बैंक,
पी बी नं० 13,
4-9-5ए 5ए एण्ड 5बी
एम जी रोड,
तल्लोडा—508001 | 32. केनरा बैंक,
मेईन रोड,
यलचगल्ली,
होल्लेनरसिपुर ताल्लुका—573211 |
| 23. केनरा बैंक,
10/1/63-64-65
शिवाजीनगर,
निजामाबाद—503001 | 33. केनरा बैंक,
मेईन रोड,
बालेल्ले—571219 |
| 24. केनरा बैंक,
7/31, 7/32,
गंज मेईन रोड,
शादनगर—509216 | 34. केनरा बैंक,
69/2, चैन्नयनकोटे—571272 |
| 25. केनरा बैंक,
मुद्रा पेटिका,
पणजी,
गोवा—403001 | 35. केनरा बैंक,
कलिज रोड
मडिकेरी पश्चिमी क्षेत्र,
मडिकेरी—571201 |
| 26. केनरा बैंक,
ग्राम पंचायत भवन,
मल्लेम, | 36. केनरा बैंक,
मक्कंदूर,
कोडगु—571201 |
| | 37. केनरा बैंक,
बस स्टैंड के पाम,
मेईन रोड,
पोन्नमपेट—571216 |
| | 38. केनरा बैंक,
मेईन रोड,
बालेहोसुर—577112 |

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श्री लक्ष्मीविनयक अनुग्रह,
मेईन रोड,
कलसा—577124
40. केनरा बैंक,
मेईन रोड,
कुरुक्षेत्रमुचिहाल—577146,
41. केनरा बैंक,
मुद्रापेटिका,
सं० 1535, मईद स्ट्रीट,
पो. बा. सं० 19,
चिकमगलूर—577101
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मानिकबाग कम्पाउण्ड,
धारवाड रोड,
बेलगांव—590016
43. केनरा बैंक,
एच डी एम सी कम्पाउण्ड,
लेमिंगटन रोड,
हुबली—580020
44. केनरा बैंक,
लेखा अनुभाग,
अंकुश आर्केड,
स्टेशन रोड,
हुबली—580029
45. केनरा बैंक,
सं० 396, दयानंदर स्ट्रीट
बेटगेरी—591233
46. केनरा बैंक,
पो. बा. सं० 10,
श्री रामकृष्ण भवन,
मैसूर रोड,
चन्नरायपट्टण—573116
47. केनरा बैंक,
175, सी एन के रोड,
मल्लिपट्टण,
अरकलगूड तालुक—573147
48. केनरा बैंक,
बस स्टेशन के पास
मन्नैपट्टण—577135
49. केनरा बैंक,
पो० बा० सं० 22
मेईन रोड,
अम्मन्ति—571211
50. केनरा बैंक,
पो० बा० बिल्की,
बेलगावी के मार्ग में
बिल्की—577450
शिकारीपुर तालुक
51. केनरा बैंक,
मुद्रा पेटिका,
नेल्ली सौधा,
कुर्वेपु मार्ग,
तिलकनगर,
शिवमोगा—577201
52. केनरा बैंक,
लघु उद्योग शाखा,
पो० बा० सं० 123,
पहली गंजिल,
पल्ली सौधा,
कुर्वेपुरोड,
शिवमोगा—577201
53. केनरा बैंक,
मेईन रोड,
बसपट्टण—577551
54. केनरा बैंक,
ब्लॉक सं० 1422-1075-1074
थिबिनकट्टे रोड,
होन्नल्ली—577217
55. केनरा बैंक;
कार स्ट्रीट,
केलदि—587443
56. केनरा बैंक,
द्वार सं० 105/85-86
रत्नमहल,
शिवमोगा रोड,
रिप्पनपेट—577426
57. केनरा बैंक,
पो० बा० सं० 1-82
मेईन रोड,
बेलवे—576212
58. केनरा बैंक,
पो. बा. सं० 2
डिसौजा कम्पाउण्ड,
मेईन रोड,
किन्नगोली—574150
59. केनरा बैंक,
मुद्रागिरी—574113

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आफताब बिल्डिंग;
मेईन रोड;
पेरुदे—574509
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मेईन रोड;
हेब्री—576112
62. केनरा बैंक;
मुद्रा पेटिका,
केनरा बैंक बिल्डिंग;
लाइट हाउस हिल;
मंगलूर-575001
63. केनरा बैंक;
रेलवे फाटक के पास;
होइगो बाजार,
मंगलूर-575001
64. केनरा बैंक,
केनरा बैंक बिल्डिंग;
लाइट हाउस हिल,
औद्योगिक वित्त शाखा;
मंगलूर-575001
65. केनरा बैंक;
पंचायत बिल्डिंग
एडमंगल-574232
66. केनरा बैंक;
अनिवासी भारतीय शाखा,
पो. बा. सं० 759,
राजभवन कॉम्प्लेक्स
भूतल,
कोडियालबैल
मंगलूर-575003
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ए पी एम सी रोड;
बैंकपाड़ी,
मंगलूर-575011
68. केनरा बैंक,
मेनजीस बिल्डिंग,
फावर मुल्लर्स रोड,
वेनेन्सिय,
मंगलूर
69. केनरा बैंक;
औद्योगिक वित्त शाखा;
307 एवं 308
रहेजा सेक्टर,
उरी मंजिल,
मरीमल पाइन्ट,
मुम्बई-400021
70. केनरा बैंक,
आस्ति वसुली प्रबन्धन शाखा,
शहीद भगत सिंह रोड,
फोर्ट मार्केट,
पांडियन हाऊस,
उरी मंजिल,
मुम्बई-400038
71. केनरा बैंक,
माटुंगा-विशेषीकृत बचत शाखा,
मोहनलाल मेशन,
किंग सर्कल,
मुम्बई-400019
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मुद्रा तिजोरी-फोर्ट मार्केट,
सं० 24,
मंगलूर स्ट्रीट,
मुशीला भवन,
फोर्ट मार्केट,
वेलार्ड इस्टेट,
मुम्बई-400088
73. केनरा बैंक,
मुद्रा तिजोरी-सायन कोलीवाडा,
226/227 (सी) मोरनी अपार्टमेन्ट्स,
तल माला,
कोलीवाडा स्टेशन के सामने,
कोलीवाडा सायन,
मुम्बई-400022
74. केनरा बैंक,
मुद्रा तिजोरी-मोरेगांव
3, कामा इण्डस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट,
वेस्टर्न एक्सप्रेस हाथवे,
मुम्बई-400063
75. केनरा बैंक,
कलिका शाखा
'रम्पा' प्लॉट सं० 310
कलिका-कुर्ला रोड
मुम्बई-400029
76. केनरा बैंक,
खार शाखा,
पोस्ट बॉग 6712;
सबरवाल हाऊस,
76, खारपासी रोड,
मुम्बई-400052

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माहिम शाखा
प्लॉट सं० 431;
सेनापति बापट मार्ग
तल माला,
डॉम को-आप० हौसिंग लि०
बिल्डिंग,
रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने
माहिम,
मुम्बई-400 016
78. केनरा बैंक,
पूँजी बाजार,
पो० बा० सं० 413
वर्मा चेम्बर्स,
तल माला
11 होमजल स्ट्रीट,
फोर्ट
मुम्बई-400 001
79. केनरा बैंक
एस एस आई शाखा
वर्मा चेम्बर्स
1ली मंजिल
11 होमजी स्ट्रीट,
फोर्ट
मुम्बई-400 001
80. केनरा बैंक,
सी डब्ल्यू पी आर एस कैम्पस,
पोस्ट खडकवासला-411 024
सिंहगढ़ रोड,
जिला पुणे
81. केनरा बैंक,
1101, मेन रोड,
बागी बिल्डिंग,
गडहिंग्लज-416 502
जिला कोल्हापुर
82. केनरा बैंक,
दुकान नं० 1, 2, 3
डॉ० जगताप आरोग्य धाम,
शिवाजी चौक,
चिपलून-415 605
83. केनरा बैंक,
बी आई आर ई अपार्टमेन्ट,
टूलिज,
नालासोपारा (पूर्व),
जिखा ठाणे (महाराष्ट्र)
पिन कोड-401 209
84. केनरा बैंक,
लेखा अनुभाग
गुवान बिल्डिंग,
सदर
नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)
पिन कोड-440 001
85. केनरा बैंक,
सी जी एम नं० 5593
प्लॉट नं० 7,
प्लॉट नं० 2,
लक्ष्मीनगर,
फलटण,
जिला सातारा (महाराष्ट्र)
पिन कोड-415 523
86. केनरा बैंक
एम आर नं० 9902
कदम बिल्डिंग,
महादेवी गॉर्गिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स के सामने
मन्तगढ़,
जिला जायता (महाराष्ट्र)
पिन कोड-431 203
87. केनरा बैंक,
प्लॉट नं० 3,
मुराना नगर,
जालना रोड,
जिला औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र)
पिन कोड-431 001
88. केनरा बैंक,
कराड़ शाखा,
पहला फ्लोर
मधु चेम्बर्स
अनिवार पेठ,
कराड़
पिन कोड-415 110
(महाराष्ट्र)
89. केनरा बैंक,
शिरूर शाखा,
1524, पहला फ्लोर
दौसत चेम्बर्स
नगर-पुणे रोड,
शिरूर,
पिन कोड-412 210
(महाराष्ट्र)

90. केनरा बैंक
ड्राइव-इन रोड शाखा,
सौन्दर्य कॉम्प्लेक्स,
सुरधारा सर्कल,
ऑफ ड्राइव-इन रोड
थलनेज
अहमदाबाद-380 054
(गुजरात)
91. केनरा बैंक
नारायणगांव शाखा
सोमवंशी बिल्डिंग
पुणे-नासिक रोड
नारायणगांव-410 504
(महाराष्ट्र)
92. केनरा बैंक
श्रीगौडा शाखा
976, मेन रोड
श्रीगौडा-413701
जिला-अहमदनगर
(महाराष्ट्र)
93. केनरा बैंक
यवतमाल शाखा
नावहे अस्पताल के सामने
तिवारी चौक,
यवतमाल-445 001
(महाराष्ट्र)
94. केनरा बैंक
वस्त्रपुर शाखा
हिडोला कॉम्प्लेक्स, लाड सोमायटी रोड,
नेहरू पार्क, वस्त्रपुर,
अहमदाबाद-380 015
(गुजरात)
95. केनरा बैंक
दौंड शाखा,
सर्वे नं० 1219, डॉ. शाह अस्पताल के सामने
शिरपुर रोड, दौंड,
पिन कोड-413 801
(महाराष्ट्र)
96. केनरा बैंक
सिल्वासा शाखा,
प्रथमेश, पो० बॉ० नं० 60
सिद्धि कॉम्प्लेक्स
टोकरखेडी, सिल्वासा
पिन कोड-396 230
97. केनरा बैंक,
मकरपुरा शाखा
एसआर पी ग्राउंड के सामने, नं० 9
बी जी आर्टोमोबाइल्स के पास,
मकरपुरा, वडोदरा-390010
(गुजरात)
98. केनरा बैंक
घोड़दौंड रोड शाखा
प्रतिष्ठान कॉम्प्लेक्स,
सेंट जेवियर्स स्कूल के सामने,
घोड़दौंड रोड, सुरत-395 001
(गुजरात)
99. केनरा बैंक
ग्रंथल कार्यालय
मुम्बई (उत्तर)
सियाँन गारेज बिल्डिंग
112, सियाँन कोलीवाडा रोड
सियाँन
मुम्बई-400 022
100. केनरा बैंक
आनंगाडी शाखा
मेन रोड,
आनंगाडी-673 314
मलप्पुरम (जिला), केरल
101. केनरा बैंक
चंगुवेट्टी शाखा
चंगुवेट्टी जंक्शन
कोट्टक्कल-686 101
मलप्पुरम (जिला), केरल
102. केनरा बैंक
कुन्नकै शाखा
वेस्ट एलेरी पी० बॉ०
कुन्नकै-670 314
कासरकोड (जिला), केरल
103. केनरा बैंक
मलप्पुरम एनआरआई शाखा
डाउन हिल
मलप्पुरम-676 519
मलप्पुरम (जिला), केरल
104. केनरा बैंक
नारायण नगर शाखा
नारायण नगर
वडकरा 673 101
कोयंबकोड (जिला), केरल

105. केनरा बैंक
निलम्बूर शाखा
सामि कॉम्प्लेक्स
निलम्बूर-679 329
मलप्पुरम (जिला), केरल
106. केनरा बैंक
पालकुषु शाखा
पालकुषु,
पी०ओ० बेकल-671 318
कासरकोड (जिला), केरल
107. केनरा बैंक
रामपुरम शाखा
पी पी 8/357
रामपुरम-679 350
मलप्पुरम (जिला), केरल
108. केनरा बैंक
एस एस आई शाखा
समूहम रोड, मालप्पुरम
कोषिकोड-673 002
कोषिकोड (जिला), केरल
109. केनरा बैंक
एसएसआई शाखा-मंजेरी
कोर्ट रोड,
मंजेरी-676 121
मलप्पुरम (जिला), केरल
110. केनरा बैंक
तलिपरम्ब शाखा
कोर्ट रोड,
तलिपरम्ब
कण्णूर (जिला), केरल
111. केनरा बैंक
तिरूर शाखा
मण्णिल बिल्डिंग्स
एस०बी० रोड,
तिरूर-676 101
मलप्पुरम (जिला), केरल
112. केनरा बैंक
तिरूरगाडी शाखा
चेम्माड
तिरूरगाडी-676 306
मलप्पुरम (जिला), केरल
113. केनरा बैंक
वैजतूर शाखा
11/340, वैजतूर
पी०ओ० पोन्मुन्डम-676 101
मलप्पुरम (जिला), केरल
114. केनरा बैंक
आडिवाड शाखा
आडिवाड जंक्शन
पत्तनमंगलम-686 571
एरणाकुलम (जिला), केरल
115. केनरा बैंक
अडूर शाखा
अडूर पी०ओ०-691 523
पत्तनमतिट्टा (जिला), केरल
116. केनरा बैंक
आरन्मुला शाखा
कडवट्टी बिल्डिंग
आरन्मुला-689 533
पत्तनमतिट्टा (जिला), केरल
117. केनरा बैंक
चेंगन्नूर शाखा
पी०बी० सं० 44
चेंगन्नूर-689 121
आलप्पुषा (जिला), केरल
118. केनरा बैंक
कडवन्ना शाखा
सहोदरन अध्यप्पन रोड
कडवन्ना, कोच्चि-682 020
एरणाकुलम (जिला), केरल
119. केनरा बैंक
समुद्रपारीय शाखा
एक्सएल, 5117; ब्रोडवे,
एरणाकुलम-682 031
एरणाकुलम (जिला), केरल
120. केनरा बैंक
एट्टुमानूर शाखा
पाला रोड
एट्टुमानूर-686 631
कोट्टयम (जिला), केरल
121. केनरा बैंक
कृषि वित्त शाखा
पम्पुखम रोड, कोच्चि
एरणाकुलम-682 031
122. केनरा बैंक
कायंकुलम शाखा
नेल्सन कॉम्प्लेक्स
कायंकुलम-690 502
आलप्पुषा (जिला), केरल
123. केनरा बैंक
कोवलम शाखा
कोवलम जंक्शन
कोवलम-695 527
तिरुवनंतपुरम (जिला), केरल

124. केनरा बैंक
मल्लप्पल्ली शाखा
पेरियालतूर बिल्डिंग
मल्लप्पल्ली वेस्ट-689 585
वस्तनतिट्टा (जिला), केरल
125. केनरा बैंक
मावेलिककरा शाखा
नडक्काड
मावेलिककरा-690 101
आलप्पुषा (जिला), केरल
126. केनरा बैंक
पम्बलम शाखा
मावेलिककरा रोड
पम्बलम-689 501
पत्तनतिट्टा (जिला), केरल
127. केनरा बैंक
पालारिवट्टम शाखा
पी०बी० सं० 2282
पालारिवट्टम-682 025
एरणाकुलम (जिला), केरल
128. केनरा बैंक
पत्तनतिट्टा शाखा
कोयन्बेरी रोड
पत्तनतिट्टा-689 645
पत्तनतिट्टा (जिला), केरल
129. केनरा बैंक
रान्नी शाखा
एस०एन०डी०पी० बिल्डिंग
रान्नी-689 672
पत्तनतिट्टा (जिला), केरल
130. केनरा बैंक
तलयोलपरम्ब शाखा
तलयोलपरम्ब-686 605
कोट्टयम (जिला), केरल
131. केनरा बैंक
तिरुवल्ला शाखा
XI, 490, क्रोस रोड
तिरुवल्ला-689 101
पत्तनतिट्टा (जिला), केरल
132. केनरा बैंक
कोस्मोपोलिटन अस्पताल शाखा
मुर्जिपालम, पट्टम
तिरुवनंतपुरम-695 004
तिरुवनंतपुरम (जिला), केरल
133. केनरा बैंक
करेंसी चेस्ट, कोल्लम
कोन्वेस्ट रोड, तामरक्कुलम
- कोल्लम-691 001
कोल्लम (जिला), केरल
134. केनरा बैंक
करेंसी चेस्ट, त्रिपुणित्तुरा
होस्पिटल रोड, त्रिपुणित्तुरा
त्रिपुणित्तुरा-682 301
एरणाकुलम (जिला), केरल
135. केनरा बैंक
त्रिविक्रमंगलम शाखा
त्रिविक्रमंगलम रोड-696 002
तिरुवनंतपुरम (जिला), केरल
136. केनरा बैंक
वर्कला शाखा
मैदानम, टेम्पल रोड
वर्कला-695 141
तिरुवनंतपुरम (जिला), केरल
137. केनरा बैंक
अरवूरमुषि शाखा
11-282-283,
अरवूरमुषि-680 721
तृशूर (जिला), केरल
138. केनरा बैंक
अत्ताणी एस एस आई शाखा
अत्ताणी-680 771
तृशूर (जिला), केरल
139. केनरा बैंक
चावक्काड शाखा
वेवस्ती मेमोरियल बिल्डिंग
चावक्काड-680 506
तृशूर (जिला), केरल
140. केनरा बैंक
चेर्पुलशेरी शाखा
चेर्पुलशेरी
पालक्काड (जिला), केरल
141. केनरा बैंक
कुलप्पुल्ली-एसएसआई शाखा
कुलप्पुल्ली-679 122
पालक्काड (जिला), केरल
142. केनरा बैंक
कंजिकोड एसएसआई शाखा
मेनोनपारा रोड
कंजिकोड-678 621
पालक्काड (जिला), केरल
143. केनरा बैंक
ग्रोल्लूर एसएसआई शाखा
मेन रोड,
ग्रोल्लूर-680 306
तृशूर (जिला), केरल

144. केनरा बैंक
लेखा अनुभाग-तृशूर
पार्क हाऊस
तृशूर (जिला), केरल
- सहकारनगर,
बेंगलूर-560092,
कर्नाटक
1. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
सं. 24, III मैन, 4वां क्रास
चामराजट
बेंगलूर-560018
कर्नाटक
9. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
सं. 199, "एफ" "शिवनाग",
I स्टेज, 5 फेस,
वेस्ट ब्राफ कांड रोड,
इंडस्ट्रीयल टाउन,
बसवेशवरनगर,
बेंगलूर-560044
2. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
सं. 261, 22वां क्रास
9 मैन, III ब्लॉक,
जयनगर,
बेंगलूर-560011
कर्नाटक
10. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
ए.ए.टी.टी.डी. बिल्डिंग I मंजिल,
टी डी मेडिकल कॉलेज अस्पताल के सामने
पी.बी. सं. 4205,
ग्रालपुषा-688011,
अम्बलपुषा तालुक केरल
3. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
सं. 25/2, 1 मैन, ई ब्लॉक,
II स्टेज, राजाजी नगर,
बेंगलूर-560010
कर्नाटक
11. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
मेन रोड, बोविकान,
डा. छ. मुलियार-671542,
कासरगोड जिला, केरल
4. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
सं. 540, 4 ए, मेन रोड,
9वां क्रास, जे.पी. नगर
III फेज, सारक्की,
बेंगलूर-560078
कर्नाटक
12. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
राषवन पिल्ले मेमोरियल बिल्डिंग,
पुटुक्कालवट्टम रोड
एल्लमक्करा -682026
कोच्चि, केरल
5. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
सं. 22,80 फीट रोड,
श्रीनिवासनगर
बी एस के I स्टेज,
बेंगलूर-560050,
कर्नाटक
13. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
वैक्कातेपु बिल्डिंग,
वार्ड सं. 12/426
बेथेल जक्शन, एम.सी. रोड,
बेंगलूर-689121
केरल
6. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
आ.व.प्र.शा. निचला तल,
सं. 14/15, के. कामराज रोड,
केन्टोनमेंट,
बेंगलूर-560042,
कर्नाटक
14. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
सी सी-390/एफ, "श्री प्रकाश"
डा. पे सं.-22, बैंक रोड,
कैम्प बाजार, कण्णूर-670001
कण्णूर जिला, केरल
7. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
सं. 12, न्यू बी ई एल मेन रोड,
आर एम बी II स्टेज
बेंगलूर-560094,
कर्नाटक
15. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
"विशालाक्षी मेन्शन",
डा. पे सं. 216,
मेन रोड,
कोल्लम-691001
केरल
8. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
सं. 2126, "डी" ब्लॉक,
III मैन, 5वां क्रास,
16. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
कोल्लमपरम्बिल बिल्डिंग,
पश्चिम पोर्ट रोड
पोडनाड (पश्चिम)-689506
केरल

17. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
एम.सी. रोड के पी 11641 /सी
नालाचिरा पी.ओ.
तिरुवनन्तपुरम-695015
केरल
18. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
पहली मंजिल, 27/72/2,
पेरिचैरीस बिल्डिंग,
राउण्ड नार्थ, डा. पे.सं. 34
त्रिचूर-680001
केरल
19. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
द्वारा सं. 19/79/एफ, अनीज पैलेस,
ए.बी.के. नायर रोड,
डा. पे.सं. 4 तालशेरी-670101
कण्णूर जिला
केरल
20. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
स्टेशन रोड,
कर्कला-695141
तिरुवनन्तपुरम जिला,
केरल
21. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
उडुपी-अंबलपाडी शाखा
मेन रोड,
अंबलपाडी
उडुपी-576103
कर्नाटक
22. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
बडेरहोल्ली शाखा
प्रथम तल, रघु काम्लैक्स
एन.एच. 17
बडेरहोल्ली
कुंदापुर-576201
कर्नाटक
23. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
हैराडी शाखा 'कुमुदा बिल्डिंग'
मेन रोड, डा. पे.सं. 5
हैराडी पोस्ट बाकुंर-576210
उडुपी तालुक
कर्नाटक
24. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
मणूर शाखा
एन.एच. 17
मणूर -576221
कोटा, उडुपी तालुक
कर्नाटक
25. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
माप्पा शाखा
पोस्ट माला-574123
कार्कला तालुक
कर्नाटक
26. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
अजेकार शाखा
'अतिथि', मेन रोड,
कार्कला तालुक
कर्नाटक
27. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
45/सी, तमकूर रोड,
ए पी एमसी के पास,
यशवंतपुर
बेंगलूर 560022
28. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
113, एस.सी. रोड
आनंद राव सर्कल के पास
बेंगलूर-560009
कर्नाटक
29. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
औद्योगिक वित्त शाखा
इंडियन एक्सप्रेस बिल्डिंग
सं. 1, क्वीन्स रोड,
बेंगलूर-560001
कर्नाटक
30. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
114, एम.जी. रोड,
बेंगलूर-560001
कर्नाटक
31. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
सं. 14/3, नवलुंगा रोड
राष्ट्रोत्थान परिषद बिल्डिंग
बेंगलूर-560002
कर्नाटक
- भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
1. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
स्टाफ प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र
बेंगलूर
2. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
स्टाफ प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र
मंगलूर
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर
1. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर
मण्डार, सिरौही जिला,
राजस्थान

2. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर
मोहनगढ़, जैसलमेर जिला,
राजस्थान
 3. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर
सरिता विहार शाखा
दिल्ली
 4. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर
फ्रीजर रोड, पटना
 5. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर
म. तसर (पंजाब)
 6. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर
भटिण्डा (पंजाब)
 7. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर
माधोपुर चौक,
लुधियाना (पंजाब)
 8. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर
डांडी स्वामी चौक,
लुधियाना (पंजाब)
 9. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर
जालंधर सिटी (पंजाब)
 10. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर
मण्डी गोविन्दगढ़ (पंजाब)
 11. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर
जिला-उदयपुर
न्यू फतेहपुरा, उदयपुर
(राजस्थान)
- यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
1. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
भुवनेश्वर मुख्य शाखा,
101, जनपथ
भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)-751001
 2. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
राजघाट शाखा,
भद्रक (उड़ीसा)-756101
 3. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
बालमुकुलि शाखा,
पो. बालमुकुलि हाट-755012
बहाया भसरा,
जिला जाजपुर (उड़ीसा)
 4. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
कटक मुख्य शाखा,
चौधरी बाजार,
पो. बा. नं. 90 कटक (उड़ीसा)-753001
 5. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
पुराना बस स्टैंड शाखा
केन्द्रापर (उड़ीसा)-754211
 6. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
पो. रिजामाल-768109
जिला बेरगढ़ (उड़ीसा)
 7. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
नया पारा शाखा
संबलपुर (उड़ीसा) 768001
 8. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
गांव/पो. तमसा एम व्ही-7-764045
जिला-मालकानगिरी
(उड़ीसा)
 9. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
गांव/पो. उत्तंगरा-755015
बहाया रामबाग,
जिला जाजपुर (उड़ीसा)
 10. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,
मधुपाटना, शाखा, श्रीराम कामलैक्स,
दूसरी मंजिल, लिफ रोड,
मधुपाटना, कटक (उड़ीसा)-753010
 11. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
एस एस बी शाखा,
102, जनपथ,
भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)-751001
 12. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
पो. साउथ बलण्डा-759116
जिला-भंगुल (उड़ीसा)
 13. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
नयापल्ली शाखा,
3 1-ए, सिविक सेंटर,
नयापल्ली,
भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)-751015
 14. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
गांधी आई हॉस्पिटल शाखा,
रामघाट रोड
अलीगढ़-202001
 15. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया विशिष्ट बचत बैंक खाता बरेली
87, सिविल लाइन्स
बरेली-243001
 16. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
बचत बैंक शाखा दयालबाग,
दयालबाग मार्ग,
आगरा-282005
 17. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
विशिष्ट बचत बैंक शाखा आगरा,
"प्रकाश भवन"
चिन्ना सिनेमा के पास,
बाग मुजफ्फर खान,
आगरा-282002

18. यूनिवर्सल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
बचत बैंक शाखा मथुरा,
तिलकटार, मथुरा-281001

19. यूनिवर्सल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
विश्विष्ट बचत बैंक शाखा,
गया, धामिटीला,
गया-823001,
जिला गया, बिहार

20. दमण शाखा,
10-18 के.के. मार्ग, कबीरिया,
बिष्वकर्मा मंदिर के सामने
दमण-396210

सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया

1. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
ग्रामांचलिक कार्यालय
ग्रोमिन्टल बिल्डिंग
दूसरी मंजिल,
कामठी रोड,
नागपुर-440001

2. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा भैंसोल
ग्राम व पोस्ट-भैंसोल
जिला-ओरैया (उ.प्र.)
पिन-206841

3. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा बूढ़ादाना
ग्राम एवं पो. बूढ़ादाना
जिला-ओरैया (उ.प्र.)

4. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा घसारा
ग्राम व पोस्ट
जिला-ओरैया (उ.प्र.)
पिन-206241

5. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा बाउध
ग्राम व पोस्ट-इटावा
जिला-इटावा पिन-206245

6. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा-हनुमंतपुर
ग्राम-हनुमंतपुर
पोस्ट-महसों पिन-206205

7. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा-तकिया आजादगान इटावा
ओरैया रोड, इटावा-206001

8. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा-मिहीली
ग्राम-मिहीली
डाकघर-पन्हार
जिला-इटावा

9. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा-शूरनाड
ब्लाक शास्तामकोट्टा
पोस्ट-शूरनाड
जिला-कान्पुर

10. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा-अंचालमूड
ग्राम-तुषकडपूर
पोस्ट पेग्नाड
ब्लाक अंचालमूड
जिला-कोल्लम

11. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा-शक्तिकुलंगरा
ग्राम-शक्तिकुलंगरा
पोस्ट-शक्ति कुलंगरा
ब्लाक-अंचालमूड,
जिला-कोल्लम

12. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा-मरुतहिड
ग्राम-मरुतहिड
पोस्ट-मरुतहिड
ब्लाक-अंचालमूड
जिला-कोल्लम

13. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा-रान्नी
ग्राम-रान्नी
टीस्ट-रान्नी
ब्लाक-रान्नी
जिला-पत्तनमतिट्टा

14. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा-रान्नी पेरुनाड
ग्राम-रान्नी पेरुनाड
पोस्ट-रान्नी पेरुनाड
ब्लाक-रान्नी
जिला-पत्तनमतिट्टा

15. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा-कवियूर
ग्राम-कवियूर
पोस्ट-कवियूर
ब्लाक-मल्लपल्ली
जिला-पत्तनमतिट्टा

16. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—कोल्लम
ग्राम—कोल्लम
पोस्ट—कोल्लम
ब्लाक—अंचलमड
जिला—कोल्लम
17. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—कपियापुरम
ग्राम—पल्लीपुरम
पोस्ट—कपियापुरम
ब्लाक—कलकुट्टम
जिला—तिरुवमल्लपुरम
18. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—प्रार्थन्कावु
ग्राम—प्रार्थन्कावु
पोस्ट—प्रार्थन्कावु
ब्लाक—अंचल
जिला—कोल्लम
19. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—कलंजूर
ग्राम—कलंजूर
पोस्ट—कलंजूर
ब्लाक—परक्कोड
जिला—पत्तनमतिट्टा
20. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—वेञ्चुथिरा
ग्राम—वेञ्चुथिरा
पोस्ट—वेञ्चुथिरा
ब्लाक—रान्नी
जिला—पत्तनमतिट्टा
21. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—आरम्मुला
ग्राम—आरम्मुला
पोस्ट—आरम्मुला
ब्लाक—कुलनडा
जिला—पत्तनमतिट्टा
22. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—पत्तनमतिट्टा
ग्राम—पत्तनमतिट्टा
पोस्ट—पत्तनमतिट्टा
ब्लाक—एलन्नूर
जिला—पत्तनमतिट्टा
23. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—कुलत्तुपुला
ग्राम—कुलत्तुपुला
पोस्ट—कलत्तुपुला
ब्लाक—
जिला—कोल्लम
24. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
संदन मार्केट कॉम्प्लेक्स
डॉ. बी. सी. राय एवेन्यू
दुर्गापुर—713201
25. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा बाली भासा
बाली भासा
पो. मुदकुन्डी
जिला मिदनापुर—721513.
26. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा सुसुनिया (हेलना)
हेलना सुसुनिया
पोस्ट—हेलना सुसुनिया
जिला बाकुडा—722170
27. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा सिदरी चास मोड़
पोस्ट सिदरी चास मोड़
जिला—पुरलिया—733103
28. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा गोलामारा
पोस्ट गोलामारा
जिला पुरलिया 723133
29. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा निसोई
ग्राम एवं पो.—निसोई
जिला बरेली—243301
30. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा मुगई
ग्राम एवं पो.—मुगई
जिला बरेली—243504
31. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—बरोर
ग्राम एवं पो—सुरखैन
तहसील—बिसौली
जिला—बदायूं
32. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा देवगिरि
ग्राम—नेळुक्कुन्नम
पो—देवगिरि
ब्लाक—बालूर
जिला—कोट्टयम
(केरल राज्य)
33. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—तिकुनिया
ग्राम एवं पो—तिकुनिया
जिला खेरी—262906

34. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—मूलकाव
ग्राम—नलपुला
पोस्ट—मूलकाव
ब्लाक—मुस्लिम बस्ती
जिला—बयनाड
35. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—कोडकरा
ग्राम—कोडकरा
पोस्ट—कोडकरा
ब्लाक—कोडकरा
जिला—त्रिवर
36. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—मावूर रोड
ग्राम—मावूर
पोस्ट—कालिकट
ब्लाक—कुश्मंगमम
जिला—कालिकट
37. सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
शाखा—मेप्पाडी
ग्राम—मेप्पाडी
पोस्ट—मेप्पाडी
ब्लाक—कलपट्टा
जिला—बयनाड
1. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स, बिन्द
ग्वालियर हटावा रोड,
मध्य प्रदेश-477001
2. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स, भोपाल
इंदिरा प्रेस कॉम्प्लेक्स
एम.पी. नगर, जोम-1
मध्य प्रदेश-462011
3. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स, भोपाल
52, हमीदिया रोड,
मध्य प्रदेश-462001
4. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स, भोपाल
टी.टी.नगर, न्यू मार्केट,
मध्य प्रदेश
5. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स, बिलासपुर
जरहाभाटा चौक,
मेन रोड, बिलासपुर
मध्य प्रदेश-495001
6. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स, छिन्नावाड़ा
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दिल्ली-110033
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राजाजी नगर, II स्टेज
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कर्नाटक.
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क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
डाक पेटी सं. 43
सी एस आई बिल्डिंग
पार्वतीनगर
बल्लारी-583 101
कर्नाटक.
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क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
इविरा अपार्टमेंट चौथी मंजिल
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डॉ० आन्भाराम बोस्कर रोड
डाक पे० सं० 193
पणजी, गोवा-403 001.
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महापसा शाखा
डेम्पों मेंशन
डाक पे० सं० 12
महापसा बार्डोज
गोवा-403 507.
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मडगांव शाखा
ग्रेस चर्च बिल्डिंग ऑफिसब्लस
विरडे वालीलिकर रोड
पोस्ट बॉक्स सं० 363
मडगांव गोवा-403 001.

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कुलाई शाखा
बिल्लरंजन रे बिल्डिंग
मेन रोड, कुलाई-574 196, कर्नाटक.
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अर्नपदम शाखा
पोस्ट पाणाजे-574 259.
कर्नाटक।
9. सिडीकोट बैंक
गंगेश्वरी शाखा,
गंगेश्वरी-244 241
जिला जे० पी० नगर, उत्तर प्रदेश.
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डिडोली शाखा
डिडोली-244 222
जिला जे० पी० नगर, उत्तर प्रदेश.
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ऐकोडा कम्बोह शाखा
पोस्ट सातुपुर-244 304
जिला मुरादाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश.
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लदावली शाखा
पोस्ट लदावली-244 502
जिला जे० पी० नगर, उत्तर प्रदेश.
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नौगांवसादात शाखा
बुद्ध बाजार बिजनूर रोड
नौगांवसादात-244 251
जिला जे० पी० नगर
उत्तर प्रदेश.
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धर्मपुर कलां शाखा
पोस्ट बिलरे-202 411
जिला मुरादाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश.
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मातीपुर शाखा, जोया संभल रोड,
पोस्ट मनोटा-244 304
जिला जे० पी० नगर, उत्तर प्रदेश.
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अग्रणी जिला कार्यालय
जिला जे० पी० नगर
पिन-244 221
उत्तर प्रदेश.
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मादापुर शाखा
मेन रोड
मादापुर-571 251.

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डाक पेटी सं० 1,
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बांटा शाखा
एम०जी० रोड,
बांटा-362 620
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भरूच शाखा
पृथ्वी ट्रेड सेंटर स्टेशन रोड,
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प्लॉट नं० 1923/सी-1
सिंधुनगर बस स्टॉप के पास
सरदारनगर, भावनगर-364 002
 6. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
भावनगर, वडवा शाखा
फावरिया वाडी, पानवाडी रोड,
वडवा, भावनगर-364 001
 7. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
भावनगर, विद्यानगर शाखा
प्लॉट नं० 95, विद्यानगर बस स्टॉप के सामने
भावनगर-364 002
 8. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
भसाण शाखा
पुराने बस अड्डे के पास,
भसाण-362 020
 9. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
छाया शाखा
मुख्य बाजार,
छाया-360 576
 10. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
दाहोद शाखा
श्री रामजी महाराज मंदिर ट्रस्ट बिल्डिंग,
हनुमान बाजार, जिला पंचमहल,
दाहोद-389 151
 11. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
डीसा शाखा
रिमाला मंदिर के पास
जिला बरनामकांठा,
डीसा-385 535
 12. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
धांगधा शाखा
पुरानी सब्जी मार्केट के पास,
धांगधा-363 310
 13. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
धोल शाखा
सामलतदार कार्यालय कम्पाउण्ड,
धोल-361 210
 14. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
डुंगर शाखा
बाजार, डुंगर-364 555
 15. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
गांधीनगर, उद्योग भवन शाखा
ब्लॉक नं० 13 सेक्टर नं० 11
उद्योग भवन,
गांधीनगर-382 017
 16. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
घांटवड शाखा
घांटवड-362 710
 17. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
हिमतनगर शाखा
श्री हरि भोम कॉम्प्लेक्स,
पुराने मार्केट यार्ड के पास,
हिमतनगर (उ०गु०) जिला
साबरकांठा नी०-383 001
 18. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
इंडर शाखा
विजय मार्केट, एम०टी० रोड,
जिला-साबरकांठा,
इंडर (उ०गु०)-383 430
 19. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
जाफराबाद शाखा
गिरिराज चौक जिला-अमरेली,
जाफराबाद-364 540
 20. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
जामजोधपुर (कृषि विकास शाखा) शाखा
बालमंदिर रोड,
जामजोधपुर-360 530
 21. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
जेसर शाखा
बाया पालीतणा जेसर-364 510

22. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
जुनागढ़ (कानबा चौक) शाखा
जयश्री टॉकिज रोड,
जुनागढ़-362001
आदर्श एपार्टमेंट,
बी०जे० पटेल रोड,
मलाड (वेस्ट), मुंबई-400 064
23. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
कपडबंज शाखा
सुविधा कॉम्प्लेक्स, मीना बाजार
मेहन रोड, जिला खेडा,
कपडबंज-38762
32. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
मुंबई, एस०बी०पी० रोड शाखा,
ए-1/385, रसधारा कॉन्फ्रॉप० सोसायटी,
सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल रोड,
मुंबई-400 004
24. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
लखतर शाखा
सर जे० हार्डिस्कूल के सामने,
लखतर-382 775
33. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
नवसारी शाखा,
पोटलियावाड, दंडगवड प्लोट,
लाइब्रेरी के पास,
नवसारी-396 445
25. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
लुणावाडा शाखा,
मासलतदार ऑफिस के सामने,
पुराने बस स्टैंड के सामने,
लुणावाडा-384
34. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
नई दिल्ली, सेवा शाखा
1, टॉमस्टाय मार्ग,
बाय०डी० आत्माराम हाउस,
डाक पेटी नं० 104, कनॉट प्लेस,
नई दिल्ली-110 001
26. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
महुवा शाखा
पुराना दरबारगढ़,
महुवा-364 290
35. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
पावरा शाखा
चौक्सी बाजार रोड,
पावरा-391 440
27. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
मुंबई, धंधेरी (वेस्ट) शाखा
चकला रोड, कनवाली कोम्प०,
होटल सामराज बिल्डिंग,
सहारा डिलिवरी पोस्ट ऑफिस,
मुंबई-400 099
36. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
पाटणा शाखा
तालुका बल्लभीपुर,
पाटणा-364 311
28. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
मुंबई, बोरीवली (वेस्ट) शाखा
मंगेश एपार्टमेंट,
प्रथम तल एस०टी० पटेल रोड,
बोरीवली (वेस्ट),
मुंबई-4001
37. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
राजकोट, कृ०वि० शाखा
“अनुल”, कृषि विकास शाखा
मालविया की महुली के सामने माईल रोड,
राजकोट-360 002
29. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
मुंबई, फोर्ट शाखा
शारदा सदन, 11, एस०ए० ब्रेलबी रोड,
फोर्ट, मुंबई-400 001
38. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
राजकोट, गायकवाडी रोड शाखा
गायकवाडी प्लोट, मेहन बाजार,
राजकोट-360 002
30. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
मुंबई, घाटकोपर शाखा
श्रीपाल कॉमिशियल कॉम्प्लेक्स,
महात्मा गांधी मार्ग,
घाटकोपर (वेस्ट),
मुंबई-400 086
39. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
राजकोट, गुंदावाडी शाखा
गुंदावाडी, लक्ष्मीवाडी, मेहन रोड,
राजकोट-360 002
31. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
मुंबई, मलाड शाखा
डाक पेटी नं० 17620,
राजकोट-360 001
40. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
राजकोट, जीमखाना रोड शाखा
जीमखाना रोड, डाक पेटी नं० 174,
राजकोट-360 001

41. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
राजकोट, मवडी प्लोट शाखा
4, मवडी प्लोट, टांकी रोड, "जय जलाराम"
नं० 3082, राजकोट, - 360 004।
42. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
राजकोट, रेस कोर्स शाखा
भूतल, ब्लोक नं० 7, "बहुमाली भवन",
रेस कोर्स रोड, राजकोट-360 001।
43. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
राजकोट, रैया रोड शाखा
"माधव कुंज, रैया रोड,
राजकोट-360 001।
44. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
राजकोट, सदर बाजार शाखा
गोल्डन स्क्वेर हॉल, फुलछाव चौक
मदर बाजार, राजकोट-360 001
45. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
राजकोट, मेवा शाखा
फुलछाव, चौक, मदर बाजार,
राजकोट - 360 001।
46. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
राजकोट, स्टॉक एक्सचेंज शाखा
चावडी पुलिम थाना के सामने
मदर बाजार, स्टॉक एक्सचेंज बिल्डिंग,
हरिहर चौक, राजकोट- 360 001।
47. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
राजकोट, युनि० रोड शाखा
अशोक गोंधिया अस्पताल बिल्डिंग
युनिवर्सिटी रोड, राजकोट 360 005।
48. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
राजुना, मुख्य शाखा
पोस्ट ऑफिस रोड, राजुना 365 560।
49. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
सायला शाखा
सायला-363430।
50. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
सिक्का शाखा
द्विग्विजय, ग्राम, सिक्का-361 140।
51. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
तलोद शाखा
पुरुषोत्तम पार्क, स्टेशन रोड,
तालुका प्रांतीज, तलोद-383 215।
52. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
वडोदरा, हरणी रोड शाखा
मांगस्य हॉल, बी० आई० पी० क्रोस रोड,
हरणी रोड, वडोदरा-390 022।
53. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
वडोदरा, प्रताप नगर शाखा
बिहार सिनेमा के पास, प्रतापनगर
वडोदरा-390 004।
54. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
वलसाड शाखा
गांधी मार्केट, प्रथम तल,
महात्मा गांधी रोड,
वलसाड-396 001।
55. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
वापी शाखा
शेख कॉम्प्लेक्स, सिलबास रोड,
इमराननगर, वापी। 396 191
56. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
वरतेज शाखा
पंचायत ऑफिस के पास,
वरतेज-364 050।
57. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
वासद शाखा
महिसागर, मेहन रोड बाजार नेशनल
हाई वे नं० 8, जिला खेड़ा, वामद।
58. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
विजापुर शाखा
पार्थ कॉम्प्लेक्स, टी० बी० अस्पताल के सामने,
विसनगर रोड, जिला महेसाणा
विजापुर (उ० गु०)।
59. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
विरार शाखा
श्री शक्ति सदन, वात्तक रोड
विरार (वेस्ट) 401 303
60. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
व्यारा शाखा
सेन्टर पोइन्ट, पुराना बस स्टेन्ड के पास,
जिला-सुरत, व्यारा-394 650
61. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
मुरेन्द्र नगर शाखा
औद्योगिक बसाहत महान बिल्डिंग,
द्राम-वे रोड,।
मुरेन्द्रनगर-363 001।
62. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय (आर-I) शाखा
विराणी स्कूल रोड,
मुरेश चैम्बर्स, राजकोट
63. स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय (आर-II) शाखा
व्हाईट हाऊस, कान्वा चौक,
जुनगढ।

64. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय (अर-III) शाखा
स्वामी विवेकानन्द मार्ग,
ग्रंचल कार्यालय परिसर, राजकोट
65. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय (अर-IV) शाखा
स्वामी विवेकानन्द मार्ग, ग्रंचल कार्यालय परिसर,
राजकोट

New Delhi, the 10th August, 1999

S.O. 2344—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use of official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government, hereby, notifies the listed offices/branches of the following banks in the attached annexure, more than 80% of the staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi:—

S. No.	Name of the Banks	Name of Offices/ Branches
1.	Punjab National Bank	189
2.	Canara Bank	144
3.	Corporation Bank	031
4.	State Bank of India	02
5.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	011
6.	Union Bank of India	020
7.	Central Bank of India	037
8.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	072
9.	Syndicate Bank	017
10.	State Bank of Saurashtra	065
	Total	588

[F.No.11016/2/99-Hindi]

RAMESH BABU ANIYERY, Dy. Director (O.L.)

List of Branches/Office to be notified under Official Languages Rule 10(4).

- Punjab National Bank,
Abohar (Main),
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Circular Road,
Abohar, Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Gaushala Road,
Abohar, Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
DAV College,
Abohar, Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Amirkhas,
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Balluana, Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Dharamkot,
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Fazilka (Main),
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Cycle Bazar, Fazilka,
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Ferozepur Cantt.
- Punjab National Bank,
Golden Aero Extension Counter,
Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Ferozepur Cuty.
- Punjab National Bank,
Basti Tankanwali,
Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Basti Gujran,
Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Fatehgarh Punjtoor,
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Ferozeshah, Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Ghallu, Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Hamir, Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Jalalabad West,
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Khosa Dal Singh,
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Khosa Ranhir,
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Kohar Singh Wala,
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Kundal, Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Khuian Sarwar,
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Ladhuka Mandi,
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Ladhuwala Uttar,
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Mandi Amingani,
Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Manavan, Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Nihalkhera, Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Punjikosi, Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Ramsara, Distt. Ferozepur.
- Punjab National Bank,
Ranjitgarh,
Distt. Ferozepur.

33. Punjab National Bank,
Distt. Ferozepur.
34. Punjab National Bank,
Tibbi Khurad,
Distt. Ferozepur.
35. Punjab National Bank,
Zira, Distt. Ferozepur,
36. Punjab National Bank,
Faridkot City.
37. Punjab National Bank,
Faridkot Cantt.
38. Punjab National Bank,
Jaitu Mandi,
Distt. Faridkot.
39. Punjab National Bank,
Main Bazar, Kotkapura,
Distt. Faridkot.
40. Punjab National Bank,
Old Sabzi Mandi,
Kotkapura,
Distt. Faridkot.
41. Punjab National Bank,
Extention Counter,
New Grain Market,
Kotkapura, Distt. Faridkot
42. Punjab National Bank,
Bandhini kalan,
Distt. Moga.
43. Punjab National Bank,
Butter, Distt. Moga.
44. Punjab National Bank,
Dudhike, Distt. Moga.
45. Punjab National Bank,
G.T. Road. Moga.
46. Punjab National Bank,
Extention Counter,
Camp : G.T. Road, Moga.
47. Punjab National Bank,
Chamber Road, Moga.
48. Punjab National Bank,
Partap Road, Moga.
49. Punjab National Bank,
Nihal Singh Wala,
Distt. Moga.
50. Punjab National Bank,
Saidoke, Distt. Moga.
51. Punjab National Bank,
Vairoke, Distt. Moga.
52. Punjab National Bank,
Bandhani, Distt. Mukatsar.
53. Punjab National Bank,
Bhagsar,
Distt. Mukatsar.
54. Punjab National Bank,
Gidarbaha,
Distt. Mukatsar.
55. Punjab National Bank,
Hari ke Kalan,
Distt. Mukatsar.
56. Punjab National Bank,
Lakhe wali, Distt. Mukatsar.
57. Punjab National Bank,
Lambi, Distt. Mukatsar.
58. Punjab National Bank,
Luban Wali, Distt. Mukatsar.
59. Punjab National Bank,
Mallout Main,
Distt. Mukatsar.
60. Punjab National Bank,
Loha Bazar, Mallout,
Distt. Mukatsar.
61. Punjab National Bank,
Main Branch,
Mukatsar.
2. Punjab National Bank,
New Grain Market,
Mukatsar.
63. Punjab National Bank,
Sadar Bazar,
Mukatsar.
64. Punjab National Bank,
Regional Office,
Macleod Road,
Opp. Saint Frans's School,
Amritsar
65. Punjab National Bank,
Regional Office,
Kikkar Bazar,
Bathinda.
66. Punjab National Bank,
Regional Office,
SCO 11-120, Sector 17-B,
Chandigarh.
62. Punjab National Bank,
Regional Office,
Zila Prishad Bhavan,
Ferozepur.
68. Punjab National Bank,
Regional Office,
Jalandhar Road,
Hoshiarpur.
69. Punjab National Bank,
Regional Office,
Civil Lines,
Jalandhar.
70. Punjab National Bank,
Regional Office,
Opp. Radha Swami Satsang Bhavan,
New Panchayat Bhavan,
Kapurthala.
71. Punjab National Bank,
Regional Office,
Dhian Singh Complex,
Opp. Bus Stand, Ludhiana.
72. Punjab National Bank,
Zonal Office,
Feroze Gandhi Market,
Pakhawal Road,
Ludhiana.
73. Punjab National Bank,
Lawrence Road,
Amritsar.
74. Punjab National Bank,
Jalandhar Road,
Hoshiarpur.
75. Punjab National Bank,
Civil Lines,
Jalandhar.
76. Punjab National Bank,
Jalandhar Road,
Kapurthala.
77. Punjab National Bank,
Banga Road, Phagwara.
78. Punjab National Bank,
G. T. Road. Phagwara.

79. Punjab National Bank,
Rajpura, Distt. Patiala.
80. Punjab National Bank,
Chandigarh Road,
Ludhiana.
81. Punjab National Bank,
Chaura Bazar,
Ludhiana.
82. Punjab National Bank,
Industrial Area,
Ludhiana.
83. Punjab National Bank,
Miller Ganj, Ludhiana.
84. Punjab National Bank,
International Banking Branch,
Industrial Area, Ludhiana.
85. Punjab National Bank,
Zonal Training Centre, P.N.B.
G.T. Road, Near Manju Cinema,
Dholawal, Ludhiana.
86. Punjab National Bank,
Brown Road, Ludhiana.
87. Punjab National Bank,
Bija,
Distt. Ludhiana.
88. Punjab National Bank,
Poparai Kalan,
Distt. Ludhiana.
89. Punjab National Bank,
Chaunta, Distt. Ludhiana.
90. Punjab National Bank,
Dhanansu, Distt. Ludhiana.
91. Punjab National Bank,
Dhandra, Distt. Ludhiana.
92. Punjab National Bank,
Doraha, Distt. Ludhiana.
93. Punjab National Bank,
Gondwal, Distt. Ludhiana.
94. Punjab National Bank,
College Road,
Jagraon, Distt. Ludhiana.
95. Punjab National Bank,
Grain Market,
Jagraon, Distt. Ludhiana.
96. Punjab National Bank,
Lajpat Rai Market, Jagraon,
Distt. Ludhiana.
97. Punjab National Bank,
Bank Colony, Khanna,
Distt. Ludhiana.
98. Punjab National Bank,
G.T. Road, Khanna,
Distt. Ludhiana.
99. Punjab National Bank,
Koomkalan, Distt. Ludhiana.
100. Punjab National Bank,
Barewal, Ludhiana.
101. Punjab National Bank,
Basti Jodhewal, Ludhiana.
102. Punjab National Bank,
Bazar Kharadian, Ludhiana.
103. Punjab National Bank,
Bhai Randhir Singh Nagar,
Ludhiana.
104. Punjab National Bank,
Bharat Nagar Chowk,
Ludhiana.
105. Punjab National Bank,
Extension Counter,
Brown Road, Ludhiana.
106. Punjab National Bank,
Chowk Saidan, Ludhiana.
107. Punjab National Bank,
Grain Market, Mandi Mullaupur,
Distt. Ludhiana.
108. Punjab National Bank,
LIC Building, Samrala,
Distt. Ludhiana.
109. Punjab National Bank,
Civil Lines, Ludhiana.
110. Punjab National Bank,
Karimpura, Ludhiana.
111. Punjab National Bank,
Dhandari Kalan, Ludhiana.
112. Punjab National Bank,
Dhandari Khurd, Ludhiana.
113. Punjab National Bank,
Feroze Gandhi Market,
Ludhiana.
114. Punjab National Bank,
Gill Road, Ludhiana.
115. Punjab National Bank,
GT Road, Ludhiana.
116. Punjab National Bank,
Mandi Mullanpur, Ludhiana.
117. Punjab National Bank,
Jabaddi, Ludhiana.
118. Punjab National Bank,
Kesar Ganj, Ludhiana.
119. Punjab National Bank,
Rajkot, Distt. Ludhiana.
120. Punjab National Bank,
Mata Rani Road, Ludhiana.
121. Punjab National Bank,
Model Town, Ludhiana.
122. Punjab National Bank,
Mallah, Distt. Ludhiana.
123. Punjab National Bank,
New Shiv Puri, Ludhiana.
124. Punjab National Bank,
Overlock Road, Ludhiana.
125. Punjab National Bank,
Samrala, Distt. Ludhiana.
126. Punjab National Bank,
Punjgraian, Distt. Ludhiana.
127. Punjab National Bank,
Rajpura Road, Ludhiana.
128. Punjab National Bank,
RCC, Sarabha Nagar,
Ludhiana.
129. Punjab National Bank,
Regional Stationery Centre,
Krishna Nagar, Tagore Nagar,
Ludhiana.
130. Punjab National Bank,
Salem Tabri,
Ludhiana.

131. Punjab National Bank,
Sarabha Nagar,
Ludhiana.
132. Punjab National Bank,
SSI Branch, Chowk Bharat Nagar,
Ludhiana.
133. Punjab National Bank,
High-tech Branch,
Gole Market, Model Town
Ludhiana.
134. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Badali Ala Singh,
Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib,
Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab.
135. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Bassi Pathanan,
Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib,
Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab.
136. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Mandi Gobindgarh,
Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib,
Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab.
137. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Nandpur Kalaur,
Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib,
Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab.
138. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Rly. Road, Sirhind,
Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib,
Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab.
139. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Sirhind Main,
Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib,
Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab.
140. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Sec. 17-C Mkt. Chandigarh,
Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib,
Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab.
141. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Basantpura,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
142. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Dakala, Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
143. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Dhandrala Dhindsa,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
144. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Ghanaur,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
145. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Harpalpur,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
146. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Lalru,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
147. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Lalru, Chd. Road,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
148. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Lang,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
149. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Mubarakpur,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
150. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Massingham,
Distt. Patiala, Punjab.
151. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Malkana,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
152. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Nabha, Bank Street,
Distt. Patiala, Punjab.
153. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Nabha Hakimán Street,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
154. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Bhadsan Road,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
155. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Gur Mandi,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
156. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Model Town,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
157. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Phatak NO. 22,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
158. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Dharampura Bazar,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
159. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Rajpura Township,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
160. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Sanaur,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
161. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Rajpura Main,
Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
162. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Mall, Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
163. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Dhablan, Distt. Patiala,
Patiala, Punjab.
164. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Anandpur Sahib,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.
165. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Gharuan, Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.
166. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Kharar, Randhawa Road,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.
167. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Kharar, Ropar Road,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.
168. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Kurali, Krishna Gali,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.

169. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Kurali, Morinda Road,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.

170. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Mohali Phase V,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.

171. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Morinda,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.

172. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Mullanpur Garibdass,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.

173. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Nangal Township,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.

174. Punjab National Bank,
BO : College Road,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.

175. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Kurali Road,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.

176. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Rani Maira,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.

177. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Sialba,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.

178. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Tira,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.

179. Punjab National Bank,
B. : Zirakpur,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.

180. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Mohalli Phase I,
Distt. Ropar,
Ropar, Punjab.

181. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Bhera Enclave,
Paschim Vihar,
New Delhi

182. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Statue Jankshan,
Trivandrum.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK

183. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Rourkella Sector—19,
Distt. Sundergarh,
Orissa—769005.

184. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Haripur Hatt, Via Kabirpur,
Distt. Jaipur, Kawakhya,
Orissa—755099.

185. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Chandka,
via Banrang Distt. Khurda,
Orissa—754015.

186. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Bimer Singh Pur via Chandanpur,
Distt. Puri,
Orissa—752012.

187. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Birhare Krishanpur,
Distt. Puri,
Orissa—752002.

188. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Komand Via Kural,
Distt. Nayagarh,
Orissa—752090.

189. Punjab National Bank,
BO : Brijrajnagar Via Lampti Bah,
Distt. Brijrajnagar,
Orissa—768230.

CANARA BANK

1. Canara Bank,
SSI Branch,
Nandini Road,
Bhilai-490028 (M.P.).

2. Canara Bank,
Opp. Jubilee Gate No. 1,
Indrapuri, Bhel,
Bhopal.

3. Canara Bank,
SSI Branch,
19-A, Deys Tower,
Ground Floor,
Manorama Ganj,
Palasia Point,
Indore-1.

4. Canara Bank,
Nasarawan Compound,
1st Floor,
Malaviya Ganj,
Katani-483501.

5. Canara Bank,
Rathor Cycle House Building,
1st Floor, M. G. Road,
Khandava-450001.

6. Canara Bank,
Hotel Rajdeep Compound,
Rewa Road,
Satna-489001 (M.P.).

7. Canara Bank,
Satyam Complex,
1st Floor,
65, Indira Vihar,
Transport Nagar,
Korba Dist. Bilaspur,
M.P.-495677.

8. Canara Bank,
Sheetal Complex,
Block-C, 1st Floor,
G.E. Road, Telibandha,
Raipur.

9. Canara Bank,
Devprastha Apartments,
Ground Floor,
Power House Road,
Ratlam-457001 (M.P.).

10. Canara Bank,
Lakshminarayana Sandeep Agarwal
Building, Near Bharath Talkies,
Shivajee Ward,
Itarsi-461111.
11. Canara Bank,
7/8 Sector-F Scheme-54,
Rajat, Jayanthi Complex,
Indore.
12. Canara Bank,
E-298, Sector-'B',
Sarvadharam Colony,
Kolar Road, Bhopal.
13. Canara Bank,
Gulmohar Specialised Savings
Bank Branch, E-8/4,
Basant Kunj,
Bhopal.
14. Canara Bank,
Pigadambar Branch,
Pigadambar Village,
Tehsil Mahu,
Dist. Indore.
A.B. Road,
Pigadambar.
15. Canara Bank,
Plot No. 2, Bairagipatteda,
Tirupathi.
16. Canara Bank,
M.P.F. Branch,
Milk Products Factory,
Vijayawada-520009.
17. Canara Bank,
Madhu Chowk,
Madhu Nagar, Vijayawada-520010.
18. Canara Bank,
M.G. Road,
Patamata, Vijayawada-520006,
19. Canara Bank,
Accounts Section,
1st Floor, Eluru Road,
Governorpet, Vijayawada-520002.
20. Canara Bank,
1-61, 2B-2C,
Opp. Municipal Office,
Station Road, Bhongir-508116.
21. Canara Bank,
E.F. 33, Hill Colony,
Nagarjuna Sagar-508202.
22. Canara Bank,
P.B. No.13, 4-9-5A & 5B,
M.G. Road, Nalgonda-508001.
23. Canara Bank,
10/163-64-65,
Shivajinagar, Nizamabad-503001.
24. Canara Bank,
7/31, 7/32,
Ganj Main Road,
Shadnagar-509216.
25. Canara Bank,
Currency Chest,
Panaji, Goa-403 001.
26. Canara Bank,
Village Panchayat Bldg.,
Mallem, Saucordam,
Goa.
27. Canara Bank,
First Floor,
Shankari Nilaya,
Gorur-573 120.
28. Canara Bank,
Heragu-573 118.
29. Canara Bank,
J.C. Road,
Nuggehalli-573 131,
Channarayana Taluk.
30. Canara Bank,
24, 1st Floor,
B.M. Road,
Sakleshpur-573 134.
31. Canara Bank,
1st Floor,
Eshwari Complex,
Small Scale Industries,
B.M. Road,
Hassan-573 201.
32. Canara Bank,
Main Road,
Yelachagalli,
Holenasipur Taluk-573 211.
33. Canara Bank,
Main Road,
Balele-571 219.
34. Canara Bank,
69/2, Cheunyanakote-571272.
35. Canara Bank,
College Road,
Madikeri Western Area,
Madikeri 571 201.
36. Canara Bank,
Makkandur,
Kodagu-571 201.
37. Canara Bank,
Near Bus Stand,
Main Road,
Ponnampet-571 216.
38. Canara Bank,
Main Road,
Balehonnur-577 112.
39. Canara Bank,
Sri Laxmi Vinayak Anugraha,
Main Road, Kalasa.
40. Canara Bank,
Main Road,
Kurubarabudhihal-577 146.

41. Canara Bank,
Currency Chest,
No. 1535, Syed Street,
P. B. No. 19,
Chickmagalur-577 101.
42. Canara Bank,
Manick' Bag Compound,
Dharwar Road,
Belgaum-590 016.
43. Canara Bank,
HDMC Compound,
Lamington Road,
Hubli-580 020.
44. Canara Bank,
Accounts Section,
Ankush Arcade,
Station Road, Hubli-580 029.
45. Canara Bank,
No. 396, Dayanavar Street,
Betageri-5912 33.
46. Canara Bank,
P. B. No. 10,
Sri Ramakrishna Building,
Mysore Road,
Channarayana-473 116.
47. Canara Bank,
175, C N F Road,
Mallipatna,
Arkalgud Taluk-573 147.
48. Canara Bank,
Near Bus Stand,
Sakrepatna-577 135.
49. Canara Bank,
P. B. No. 22, Main Road,
Ammathi-571 211.
50. Canara Bank,
P.O. Hilki
Via Belagavi,
Bilki-577 450.
Shikaripur Taluk.
51. Canara Bank,
Currency Chest,
Nelli Soudha,
Kovampu Marg,
Tilaknagar,
Shimoga-577 201.
52. Canara Bank,
Small Scale Industries Branch,
P. B. No. 123, Ist Floor,
Nelli Soudha, Kuvempu Road,
Shimoga-577 201.
53. Canara Bank,
Main Road,
Basavapatna-577 201.
54. Canara Bank,
Block No. 1422-1075-1074,
Thimbinakatte Road,
Honnalli-577 217.
55. Canara Bank,
Car Street,
Keladi-577 443.
56. Canara Bank,
D. No. 105/85-86,
Ratnamahal,
Shimoga Road,
Ripponpet-577 426.
57. Canara Bank,
P. B. No. 1-82,
Main Road,
Belve-576 212.
58. Canara Bank,
P. B. No. 2 Disouza Compound,
Main Road, Kinnigoli-574 150.
59. Canara Bank,
Mudarangadi-574 113.
60. Canara Bank,
Aftab Building,
Main Road, Permude-574 509.
61. Canara Bank,
Main Road,
Hebri-576 112.
62. Canara Bank,
Currency Chest,
Canara Bank Bldg.,
Light House Hill,
Mangalore-575 001.
63. Canara Bank,
Near Rly. Gate,
Hoige Bazar,
Mangalore-575 001.
64. Canara Bank,
Canara Bank Bldg.,
Light House Hill,
Industrial Finance Branch,
Mangalore-575 001.
65. Canara Bank,
Panchayat Building,
Yedamangala-574 232.
66. Canara Bank,
NRI Branch,
P. B. No. 759,
Ramabhavan Complex,
Ground Floor,
Kodialbail, Mangalore-575 003.
67. Canara Bank,
APMC Yard,
Baikampady, Mangalore-575 011.
68. Canara Bank,
Menezes Bldg.,
FR, Muller's Road,
Valencia, Mangalore-575 002.
69. Canara Bank,
SSI Branch,
307 & 308, Rehja Center,
III Floor, Nariman Point,
Mumbai-400 038.
70. Canara Bank,
ARM Branch,
Shahid Bhaghat Singh Road,
Fort Market, Pandian House,
II Floor, Mumbai-400 038.

71. Canara Bank,
Matunga Specialised Savings,
Bank Branch, Mohanlal Mansions,
King Circle,
Mumbai-400 019.
72. Canara Bank,
Currency Chest—Fort Market,
No. 24, Mangalore Street,
Sushila Bhavan, Fort Market,
Ballard Estate,
Mumbai-400 088.
73. Canara Bank,
Currency Chest—Sion Koliwada,
226/227 (C) Morani Apartments,
Ground Floor, Opp. Koliwada Station,
Koliwada Sion,
Mumbai-400 022.
74. Canara Bank,
Currency Chest—Goregoan,
3, Cama Industrial Estate,
Western Express Highway,
Mumbai-400 063.
75. Canara Bank,
Kalina Branch,
"Ratna" Plot No. 310,
Kalina—Kurla Road,
Mumbai-400 029.
76. Canara Bank,
Khar Branch,
Post Bag No. 6712,
Saharwal House,
76, Kharpali Road,
Mumbai-400 052.
77. Canara Bank,
Mahim Branch,
Plot No. 31, Senapathi Bopet Marg,
Tal Mala Don Co-Operative Housing
Limited Building, Opp. Railway
Station, Mahim,
Mumbai-400 016.
78. Canara Bank,
Capital Market Branch,
P.B. No. 413, Varma Chambers,
Tal Mala, 11 Homji Street Fort,
Mumbai-400 001.
79. Canara Bank,
SSI Branch,
Varma Chambers, 1st Floor,
11 Homji Street, Fort,
Mumbai-400 001.
80. Canara Bank,
CWPRS Campus,
Post—Khadakwasla-411 024,
Sinhagad Road,
Distt. Pune.
81. Canara Bank,
1101, Main Road,
Bagi Building,
Gadhinglai-416 502,
Distt. Kolhapur.
82. Canara Bank,
Shop No. 1, 2, 3,
Dr. Jagtap Arogya Dham,
Shivaji Chowk,
Chiplun-415 605.
83. Canara Bank,
V I R E Apartments,
Tulinj, Nalasopara (East),
Distt. Thane (Maharashtra),
Pin Code-401 209.
84. Canara Bank,
Accounts Section,
Guman Building Sadar,
Nagpur (Maharashtra),
Pin Code-440 001.
85. Canara Bank,
C G S No. 5593,
Block No. 7, Plot No. 2,
Laxmi Nagar, Phaltan,
Distt. Satara (Maharashtra),
Pin Code-415 523.
86. Canara Bank,
S R No. 9902, Kadam Building,
Opp. Mahadevi Shopping Complex,
Mastgarh,
Distt. Jalna (Maharashtra),
Pin Code-431 203.
87. Canara Bank,
Plot No. 3, Srusana Nagar,
Jalna Road,
Distt. Aurangabad (Maharashtra),
Pin Code-431 001.
88. Canara Bank,
Karad Branch,
1st Floor, Madhu Chambers,
Shaniwar Peth, Karad,
Pin-415 110 (Maharashtra).
89. Canara Bank,
Shirur Branch,
1524, 1st Floor,
Daulat Chambers,
Nagar-Pune Road, Shirur,
Pin-412 210 (Maharashtra).
90. Canara Bank,
Drive-in Road Branch,
Soundarya Complex,
Surdhara Chote,
Off. Drive-In-Road,
Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054,
(Gujarat).
91. Canara Bank,
Narayangaon Branch,
Somawanshi Building,
Pune-Nasik Road,
Narayangaon-410 504,
(Maharashtra).
92. Canara Bank,
Shrigonda,
976, Main Road,
Shrigonda-413 701,
Distt. Ahmednagar,
Maharashtra.

93. Canara Bank,
Yavatmal Branch,
Opp. Tawade Hospital,
Tiwari Chowk,
Yavatmal-445 001.
(Maharashtra).
94. Canara Bank,
Vastrapur Branch,
Hindola Complex,
Lad Society Road,
Nehru Park, Vastrapur,
Ahmedabad-380 015.
(Gujarat).
95. Canara Bank,
Daund Branch,
Sr. No. 1219, Opp.
Dr. Shah Hospital,
Shirpur Road, Daund,
Pin-413 801. (Maharashtra).
96. Canara Bank,
Silvasa Branch,
Prathmesh, P.B. No. 60,
Sidhi Complex,
Tokarkhedi, Silvasa,
Pin-396 230.
97. Canara Bank,
Makarpura Branch,
Opp. S R P Ground No. 9,
Besides V.G. Automobiles,
Makarpura, Vadodra-390 010.
(Gujarat).
98. Canara Bank,
Ghordaud Road Branch,
Pratishthan Complex,
Opp. St. Xaxier's School,
Ghordaud Road, Surat-395 001
(Gujarat).
99. Canara Bank,
Circle Office,
Mumbai (North),
Sion Garage Building
112, Sion, Koliwada Road,
Sion, Mumbai-400 022.
100. Canara Bank,
Anangadi Branch,
Main Road Anangadi,
Anangadi-673 314,
Malappuram (Dist.), Kerala.
101. Canara Bank,
Changuvettu Branch,
Changuvettu Junction,
Kottakkal-686 010,
Malappuram (Dist.), Kerala.
102. Canara Bank,
Kunnankai Branch,
West Flier P.O.
Kunnankai 670 314
Kasaragod (Dist.), Kerala.
103. Canara Bank,
Malappuram NRI Branch,
New Hill, Malappuram-676 519,
Malappuram (Dist.), Kerala.
104. Canara Bank,
Narayana Nagar Branch,
Narayana Nagar,
Vadakara-673 101,
Kozhikode (Dist.), Kerala.
105. Canara Bank,
Nilambur Branch,
Sami Complex,
Nilambur-679 329,
Malappuram (Dist.), Kerala.
106. Canara Bank,
Palakunnu Branch,
Palakunnu,
P.O. Bekal-671 318,
Kasaragod (Dist.), Kerala.
107. Canara Bank,
Ramapuram Branch,
PP VIII/357,
Ramapuram-679 350,
Malappuram (Dist.), Kerala.
108. Canara Bank,
SSI Branch,
Samootham Road, Chalappuram,
Kozhikode-673 002,
Kozhikode (Dist.), Kerala.
109. Canara Bank,
SSI Branch, Manjeri,
Court Road,
Manjeri-676 121,
Malappuram (Dist.), Kerala.
110. Canara Bank,
Thaliparamba Branch,
Court Road,
Thaliparamba,
Kannur (Dist.), Kerala.
111. Canara Bank,
Tirur Branch,
Mannil Building,
S.B. Road, Tirur-676 101,
Malappuram (Dist.), Kerala.
112. Canara Bank,
Tirurangadi Branch,
Chemmad, Tirurangadi-676 306,
Malappuram (Dist.), Kerala.
113. Canara Bank,
Vailathur Branch,
II/340 Vailathur
P.O. Ponmudom-676 101
Malappuram (Dist.), Kerala.
114. Canara Bank,
Adivad Branch,
Adivad Junction,
Pallarimangalam-686 671,
Ernakulam (Dist.), Kerala.
115. Canara Bank,
Adoor, Adoor P.O. 691 523
Pathanamthitta (Dist.), Kerala.
116. Canara Bank,
Aranmula Branch,
Koruvattu Building,
Aranmula-689 533
Pathanamthitta (Dist.), Kerala.

117. Canara Bank,
Chengannur Branch,
P.B. No. 44,
Chengannur-689 121,
Alappuzha (Dist.), Kerala.
118. Canara Bank,
Kadavanthra Branch,
Sahakaran Ayyappan Road,
Kadavanthra, Kochi-682 020,
Ernakulam (Dist.), Kerala.
119. Canara Bank,
Overseas Branch,
XL, 5117, Broadway,
Ernakulam-682 031,
Ernakulam (Dist.), Kerala.
120. Canara Bank,
Ettumanoor Branch,
Palai Road,
Ettumanoor-686 631,
Kottayam (Dist.), Kerala.
121. Canara Bank,
Agricultural Finance Branch,
Shanmugham Road, Kochi,
Ernakulam-682 031,
Ernakulam (Dist.), Kerala.
122. Canara Bank,
Kayamkulam Branch,
Nelson Complex,
Kayamkulam-690 502,
Alappuzha (Dist.), Kerala.
123. Canara Bank,
Kovalam Branch,
Kovalam Junction,
Kovalam-695 527,
Thiruvananthapuram (Dist.),
Kerala.
124. Canara Bank,
Mallappally Branch,
Perialathur Building,
Mallappally West-689 585,
Pathanamthitta (Dist.), Kerala.
125. Canara Bank,
Mavelikkara Branch,
Nadakkavu,
Mavelikkara-690 101,
126. Canara Bank,
Pandalam Branch,
Mavelikkara Road,
Pandalam-689 501,
Pathanamthitta (Dist.), Kerala.
127. Canara Bank,
Palarivattom Branch,
P.B. No. 2282,
Palarivattom-682 025,
Ernakulam (Dist.), Kerala.
128. Canara Bank,
Pathanamthitta Branch,
Kozhencherry Road,
Pathanamthitta-689 645,
Pathanamthitta (Dist.), Kerala.
129. Canara Bank,
Ranni Branch,
S.N. D.P. Building,
Ranni-689 672,
Pathanamthitta (Dist.), Kerala.
130. Canara Bank,
Thalayolaparamba Branch,
Thalayolaparamba-686 605,
Kottayam (Dist.), Kerala.
131. Canara Bank,
Thiruvalla Branch,
XI/490, Cross Road,
Thiruvalla-689101,
Pathanamthitta (District), Kerala.
132. Canara Bank,
Cosmopolitan Hospital Branch,
Muringapalam, Pattom,
Thiruvananthapuram-695004,
Thiruvananthapuram (District),
Kerala.
133. Canara Bank,
Currency Chest, Kollam,
Convent Road, Chamarakulam,
Kollam-691001,
Kollam (District), Kerala.
134. Canara Bank,
Currency Chest, Tripunithura,
Hospital Road, Tripunithura,
Tripunithura-682301,
Ernakulam (District), Kerala.
135. Canara Bank,
Trivikramangalam Branch,
Trivikramangalam Road-695002,
Thiruvananthapuram (District), Kerala.
136. Canara Bank,
Varkala Branch,
Maidanam, Temple Road,
Varkala-695141,
Thiruvananthapuram (District), Kerala.
137. Canara Bank,
Aruvoormuzhi Branch,
II-282-283,
Aruvoormuzhi-680721,
Trichur (District), Kerala.
138. Canara Bank,
Athani SSI Branch,
Athani-680771,
Trichur (District), Kerala.
139. Canara Bank,
Chavakkad Branch,
Devassi Memorial Building,
Chavakkad-680506,
Trichur (District), Kerala.
140. Canara Bank,
Cherpulasserry Branch,
Cherpulasserry,
Palakkad (District), Kerala.
141. Canara Bank,
Kulapully SSI Branch,
Kulapully-679122,
Palakkad (District), Kerala.

142. Canara Bank,
Kanjikode SSI Branch,
Menonpara Road,
Kanjikode-678621,
Palakkad (District), Kerala.

143. Canara Bank,
Ollur SSI Branch,
Main Road,
Ollur-680306,
Trichur (District), Kerala.

144. Canara Bank,
Accounts Section—Trichur,
Park House,
Trichur (District), Kerala.

CORPORATION BANK

1. Corporation Bank,
No. 24, III Main, 4th Cross,
Chamarajpet, Bangalore-560018,
Karnataka.

2. Corporation Bank,
No. 261, 22nd Cross,
9th Main, III Block,
Jayanagar, Bangalore-560044,
Karnataka.

3. Corporation Bank,
No. 25/2, I Main, 'E' Block,
II Stage, Rajinagar,
Bangalore-560010,
Karnataka.

4. Corporation Bank,
No. 540, IV A Main Road,
9th Cross, J. P. Nagar,
III Phase, Sarakki,
Bangalore-560078,
Karnataka.

5. Corporation Bank,
No. 22, 80 Feet Road,
Sreenivasnagar,
BSK I Stage,
Bangalore-560050,
Karnataka.

6. Corporation Bank,
A.R.M.B. Ground Floor,
No. 14/15, K. Kamraj Road,
Cantonment, Bangalore-560042,
Karnataka.

7. Corporation Bank,
No. 12, New BEL,
Main Road,
R.M.V. II Stage,
Bangalore-560094,
Karnataka.

8. Corporation Bank,
No. 2126, 'D' Block,
III Main, 5th Cross,
Sahakarnagar, Bangalore-560092,
Karnataka.

9. Corporation Bank,
No. 199, 'F' "Shivanag",
I Stage, V Phase,

East of Chord Road,
Industrial Town,
Basaveswaranagar,
Bangalore-560044.

10. Corporation Bank,
A.A.T.T.D. Building, 1st Floor,
Opp. T. D. Medical College
Hospital, P. B. No. 4205,
Alappuzha Taluk,
Kerala.

11. Corporation Bank,
Main Road, Borkan,
P.O. Muliyyur-671542,
Kasaragod District,
Kerala.

12. Corporation Bank,
Raghavan Pillai Memorial Bldg.,
Pudukkalavattom Road,
Elamakkara-682026, Kochi,
Kerala.

13. Corporation Bank,
Vaikkathettu Building,
Ward No. XII/426,
Bethel Junction, M.C. Road,
Chengannur-689121,
Kerala.

14. Corporation Bank,
CC-390/F, "Sree Prakash",
P.B. No. 22, Bank Road, Camp Bazar,
Kannur-670001,
Kannur District, Kerala.

15. Corporation Bank,
"Visalakshi Mansion",
P.B. No. 216, Main Road,
Kollam-691001, Kerala.

16. Corporation Bank,
M. C. Road, K. P. 11641/C,
Nalanchira, P.O.,
Thiruvananthapuram-695015,
Kerala.

17. Corporation Bank,
Kollamparambil Building,
West Port Road,
Pandanad (West)-689506,
Kerala.

18. Corporation Bank,
1st Floor, XXVII/72/2,
Perincherry's Building,
Round North, P.B. No. 34,
Trissur-680001,
Kerala.

19. Corporation Bank,
Door No. 19/79F, Annez Palace,
A.V.K. Nair Road, P.B. No. 4,
Tellicherry-670101,
Kannur District, Kerala.

20. Corporation Bank,
Station Road,
Varkala-695141,
Thiruvananthapuram District,
Kerala.

21. Corporation Bank,
Udupi-Ambalpad Branch,
Main Road, Ambalpad,
Udupi-576103,
Karnataka.

22. Corporation Bank,
Vaderahobli Branch,
1st Floor, Raghu Complex,
N. H. 17, Vaderahobli,
Kundapura-576201,
Karnataka.

23. Corporation Bank,
Heradi Branch,
"Kumuda Building",
Main Road, P.B. No. 5,
Heradi, Post Barkur-576210,
Udupi Taluk,
Karnataka.

24. Corporation Bank,
N. H. 17,
Manuru-576221,
Via Kota, Udupi Tq.
Karnataka.

25. Corporation Bank,
Mala Branch,
Post Mala-574123,
Karkala Taluk,
Karnataka.

26. Corporation Bank,
Ajekar Branch,
"Athiti", Main Road,
Ajekar-574101,
Karnataka.

27. Corporation Bank,
45/C, Tumkur Road,
Near APMC,
Yeshwanthpur,
Bangalore-560022,
Karnataka.

28. Corporation Bank,
113, S. C. Road,
Near Anand Rao Circle,
Bangalore-560009,
Karnataka.

29. Corporation Bank,
Industrial Finance Branch,
Indian Express Building,
No. 1, Queens Road,
Bangalore-560001,
Karnataka.

30. Corporation Bank,
114, M. G. Road,
Bangalore-560001,
Karnataka.

31. Corporation Bank,
No. 14/3, Nupathunga Road,
Rashtrathana Parishat Building,
Bangalore-560002,
Karnataka.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

1. State Bank of India
Staff Training Centre,
Bangalore.

2. State Bank of India
Staff Training Centre,
Mangalore.

STATE BANK OF BIKANER & JAIPUR HEAD OFFICE JAIPUR

Branches to be notified in the Official Language
Gazettee under Rule 10(4) of Official Languages
Rules, 1976.

1. Mandar, Sirohi Rajasthan
2. Manohargarh, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan
3. Sarita Vihar, Delhi
4. Frazer Road, Patna
5. Amritsar (Punjab)
6. Bhatinda (Punjab)
7. Jalandhar City (Punjab)
8. Ludhiana Madhopuri Chowk (Punjab)
9. Mandi Govindgarh (Punjab)
10. New Fatehpura, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
11. Ludhiana Dandi Swami Chowk (Punjab)

UNION BANK OF INDIA

List of Branches recommended for notification under
Official Language Rule, 10(4)

1. Union Bank of India,
Bhubaneshwar Main Branch,
101, Janpath,
Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)-751 001.
2. Union Bank of India,
Rajghat Branch,
Bhadrak (Orissa)-756 101.
3. Union Bank of India,
Balmukuli Branch,
Post Balmukuli Hat-755 012,
Via Mashra, Distt. Jajpur (Orissa).
4. Union Bank of India,
Cuttack Main Branch,
Chowdhari Bazar, Post Box No. 90,
Cuttack (Orissa)-753 001.
5. Union Bank of India,
Old Bus Stand Branch,
Kendrapara (Orissa)-754 211.
6. Union Bank of India,
Post Reamal-768 109,
Distt. Deogarh (Orissa).
7. Union Bank of India,
Naya Para Branch,
Sambalpur (Orissa)-768 001.
8. Union Bank of India,
At/Post : Tamasa MV-7-764 045,
Distt. Malkangiri (Orissa).

9. Union Bank of India,
At/Post : Uttangara-755 015,
Via Rambag, Distt. Jajpur (Orissa).
10. Union Bank of India,
Madhupatna Branch, Shriram Complex,
IInd Floor, Link Road,
Madhupatna, Cuttack (Orissa)-753 010.
11. Union Bank of India,
S.S.B. Branch,
102, Janpath,
Bhubaneswar (Orissa)-751 001.
12. Union Bank of India,
Post : South Balanda-759 116,
Distt. Angul (Orissa).
13. Union Bank of India,
Nayapalli Branch,
3/1-A, Civic Centre, Nayapalli,
Bhubaneswar (Orissa)-751 015.
14. Union Bank of India,
Gandhi Eye Hospital Branch,
Ramghat Road,
Aligarh-202 201.
15. Union Bank of India,
S.S.B. Bareilly,
87, Civil Lines,
Bareilly-143 001.
16. Union Bank of India,
S.S.B. Dayalbagh,
Dayalbagh Road,
Agra-282 005.
17. Union Bank of India,
S.S.B. Agra,
"Prakash Bhavan",
Near Chitra Cinema,
Ragh Muzaffar Khan,
Agra-282 002.
18. Union Bank of India,
S.S.B. Mathura,
Tilak Dwar,
Mathura-281 001.
19. Union Bank of India,
S.S.B. Gaya,
Dhamitola,
Gaya-823 001.
20. Union Bank of India,
Daman Branch,
10-18 K. K. Marg Kethriya,
Opposite Vishwakarma Mandir,
Daman-396 210.
3. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Bhudhadana,
V.P.O. Bhidhandana,
Distt. Auriya (U.P.).
4. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Ghasara,
V.P.O. Distt. Auriya (U.P.),
Pin-206 241.
5. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Bauth,
V.P.O. Etawah,
Distt. Etawah,
Pin-206 245.
6. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Hanumantpur,
Vill. Hanumantpur,
Post—Sahsen,
Pin-206 205.
7. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Takiya Azadgaan Etawah,
Auriya Road, Takiya Azadgaan,
Etawah-206 001.
8. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Mihauli,
Vill.—Mihauli,
Post—Panhar,
Distt. Etawah.
9. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Shurnad,
Vill.—Shurnad,
Block—Shastamkotta,
Post—Shurnad,
Distt. Kollam.
10. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Anchalmud,
Vill.—Trukkadvur,
Post—Perinad,
Block—Anchalmud,
Distt. Kollam.
11. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Shaktikulangara,
Vill.—Shaktikulangara,
Post—Perinad,
Block—Anchalmud,
Distt. Kollam.
12. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Marutdi,
Vill.—Marutdi,
Post—Marutdi,
Block—Anchalmud,
Distt. Kollam.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

1. Central Bank of India,
Zonal Office,
Oriental Building, IInd Floor,
Kampte Road,
Nagpur-440 001.
2. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Bhainsol,
Post Off. Bhainsol,
Distt. Auriya (U.P.)
Pin-206 841.
13. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Ranni,
Vill.—Ranni,
Post—Ranni,
Block—Ranni,
Distt. Pattanamutta

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| <p>14. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Ranni Perunad,
Vill.—Ranni Perunad,
Post—Ranni Perunad,
Block—Ranni,
Distt. Pattanmtitta.</p> <p>15. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Kaviur,
Vill.—Kaviur,
Post.—Kaviur,
Block—Mallaplli,
Distt. Pattanmtitta.</p> <p>16. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Kollam,
Vill.—Kollam,
Post.—Kollam,
Block—Anchalmud,
Distt. Kollam.</p> <p>17. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Kaniyapuram,
Vill.—Pallipuram,
Post.—Kaniyapuram,
Block—Kalkuttam,
Distt. Tiruvannapuram.</p> <p>18. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Aarynkavu,
Vill.—Aarynkavu,
Post—Aarynkavu,
Block—Anchal,
Distt. Kollam.</p> <p>19. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Kalmjur,
Post.—Kalmjur,
Block—Parkkod,
Distt. Pattanmtitta.</p> <p>20. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Vechuchira,
Vill.—Chetkal,
Post.—Vechuchira,
Block—Ranni,
Distt. Pattanmtitta.</p> <p>21. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Aarnmulla,
Vill.—Aarnmulla,
Post.—Aarnmulla,
Block—Kulnad,
Distt. Pattanmtitta.</p> <p>22. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Pattanmtitta,
Vill.—Pattanmtitta,
Post.—Pattanmtitta,
Block—Elantur,
Distt. Pattanmtitta.</p> <p>23. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Kulttupula,
Vill.—Kulttupula,
Post.—Kulttupula,
Block—
Distt. Kollam.</p> | <p>24. Central Bank of India,
Regional Office,
Nandan Market Complex,
B.C. Ray Avenue,
Durgapur-713 201.</p> <p>25. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Bali Bhasa,
Bali Bhasa, Post—Dudkundi,
Distt. Midnapur-721 513.</p> <p>26. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Susunia (Helna),
Helna Susunia,
Post.—Helna Susunia,
Distt. Bankunda-722 170.</p> <p>27. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Sindri Chas More,
Post—Sindri Chas More,
Distt. Purulia-723 103.</p> <p>28. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Golamara,
Post—Golamara,
Distt. Purulia-723 133.</p> <p>29. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Nisoi,
V.P.O.—Nisoi,
Distt. Bareilly-243 301.</p> <p>30. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Gugai,
V.P.O. Gugai,
Distt. Bareilly—243 504.</p> <p>31. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Baraun,
V.P.O. Sursaina,
Tehsil Bisaulf,
Distt. Budaun.</p> <p>32. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Tikunia,
V.P.O. Tikunia,
Distt. Kheri-262 906.</p> <p>33. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Devigiri,
Village—Nedukunnam,
P.O. Devegiri,
Block—Walur,
Distt. Kottayam, Kerala.</p> <p>34. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Mulankav,
Village—Nulpula,
P.O. Mulankav,
Block—Sultan Batteri,
Distt. Vaynad.</p> <p>35. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Mavoor Road,
Village—Mavoor,
Post—Calicut,
Block—Kunnmangalam,
Distt. Calicut.</p> |
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| <p>36. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Kodkara,
Village—Kodkara,
Post—Kodkara,
Block—Kodkara,
Distt. Trichur.</p> <p>37. Central Bank of India,
Branch—Meppadi,
Village—Meppadi,
Post—Meppadi,
Block—Kalpatta,
Distt. Vaynad.</p> | <p>10. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Gwalior,
173, Jiwaji Nagar,
Thatipur,
Madhya Pradesh-474 011.</p> <p>11. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Indore,
12/2, Chetak Centre,
R.N.T. Marg,
Madhya Pradesh-452 001.</p> <p>12. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Indore,
G.F. 36, Vijay Nagar,
Scheme No. 54,
Madhya Pradesh-542 008.</p> |
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ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE (OBC)

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| <p>1. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Bhind,
Gwalior-Etawa Road,
Madhya Pradesh-477 001.</p> <p>2. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Bhopal,
Indira Press Complex,
M.P. Nagar, Zone-I,
Madhya Pradesh-462 011.</p> <p>3. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Bhopal,
52, Hamidia Road,
Madhya Pradesh-462 001..</p> <p>4. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Bhopal,
T.T. Nagar, New Market,
Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>5. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Bilaspur,
Jarhabhata Chowk,
Main Road, Bilaspur,
Madhya Pradesh-495 001.</p> <p>6. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Chhindwara,
Narsingpur Road,
Madhya Pradesh-480 002.</p> <p>7. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Dabra,
Near Krishi Upaj Mandi,
Main Road,
(Distt. Gwalior),
Madhya Pradesh-475 110</p> <p>8. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Durg,
Near Gurudwara,
Station Road,
(Distt. Durg),
Madhya Pradesh-491 001.</p> <p>9. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Gwalior,
Naya Bazar, Lashkar,
Madhya Pradesh-474 009.</p> | <p>13. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Jabalpur,
638, Marhatal,
Madhya Pradesh-482 002.</p> <p>14. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Mandsaur,
13, Mukherji Chowk,
Sadar Bazar,
Madhya Pradesh-458 002.</p> <p>15. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Mhow,
393, A.B. Road,
(Distt. Indore),
Madhya Pradesh-453 441.</p> <p>16. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Morena,
Chhoti Bajaria,
Madhya Pradesh-476 001.</p> <p>17. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Raipur,
Bhaskar Bhavan,
Rajbandha Maidan,
G.E. Road,
Madhya Pradesh-492 001.</p> <p>18. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Rewa,
376-5/2,
Kothi Road, Near Manas Bhavan,
Madhya Pradesh-486 001.</p> <p>19. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Sagar,
69, Bhandari Road,
Madhya Pradesh-470 002.</p> <p>20. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Sagar Cantt.,
Cantonment Board,
Campus, Sagar,
Madhya Pradesh-470 001.</p> <p>21. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Satna,
Plot No. 2, M. G. Road,
Madhya Pradesh-485 001.</p> <p>22. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Sehore,
Main Road,
Madhya Pradesh-466 001.</p> |
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23. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Shivpuri,
New Block,
Madhya Pradesh-473551.
24. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Ujjain,
Near Lokmanya Tilak,
School Premises,
89, Vivekanand Colony,
Neel Ganga Road.
25. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Patna,
Exhibition Road,
Pin-800001.
26. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Ajmer,
Opp. Railway Station,
Cinema Road,
Pin-305001.
27. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Ajmer,
Main Road,
Vaishali Nagar,
Pin-305001.
28. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Alwar,
16, Tej Mandi,
Rajasthan-301001.
29. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Balotra,
Near Hanuvant Dharamshala,
Ind Railway Crossing,
(Distt. Barmer),
Rajasthan-344022.
30. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Beawar,
Toshniwal Market,
Pali Bazar,
(Distt. Ajmer),
Rajasthan-305901.
31. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Bharatpur,
Outside Kumher Gate,
Exhibition Road,
Rajasthan-321001.
32. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Bhilwara,
Shanti Bhavan,
Shupal Ganj,
Post Box No. 12,
Rajasthan-311001.
33. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Chomu,
Jaipur-Sikar Road,
(Distt. Jaipur),
Pin-303702.
34. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Guda Bhagwandas,
Vill. & P.O. Guda Bhagwandas,
(Distt. Nagaur),
Rajasthan-341001.
35. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Jaipur Ajmer Road,
Near Old Octroi,
Check Post,
Rajasthan-302019.
36. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Jaipur,
Ram Lalla Ji Ka Rasta,
Johri Bazar,
Pin-302003.
37. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Jaipur,
Umrao Complex,
Opp. Govt. Hostel,
M. I. Road,
Pin-302001.
38. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Jaipur Sanganer,
Near Airport Circle,
Tonk Road, Rajasthan.
39. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Jodhpur,
Sojati Gate,
Rajasthan-342001.
40. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Kishan Pura,
Vill. & P.O. Kishan Pura,
Via Badhal.
41. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Kota,
Aerodrome Circle,
Rajasthan-324007.
42. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Pali Marwar,
Near Bus Stand,
(Distt. Pali),
Rajasthan-306401.
43. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Palri Kalan,
Vill. & P.O. Palri Kalan,
Teh. Degana,
(Distt. Nagaur),
Rajasthan-341503.
44. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Shahpura,
Rico Industrial Complex,
Delhi-Jaipur Highway,
(Distt. Jaipur),
Pin-303103.
45. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Sheo Singh Pura,
Vill. & P.O. Sheo Singh Pura,
Teh. Lalsot,
(Distt. Dausa),
Rajasthan-303503.
46. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Tigaria,
Vill. & P.O. Tigaria,
Teh. Chomu,
(Distt. Jaipur),
Pin-303804.

47. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Udaipur,
Galaxy App'tts,
Bedla Road,
Adinath Nagar.
48. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Udaipur,
Town Hall Road,
Rajasthan-313001.
49. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Jaipur, Stationery Godown,
Near Old
Octoroi Check Post,
Ajmer Road,
Pin-302006.
50. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Azadpur,
C-1/2, Naniwala Bagh,
Express Tower,
Delhi-110033.
51. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Chandni Chowk,
Kucha Ustad Dagh,
Delhi-110006.
52. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Chandni Chowk, Fatehpuri,
166 & 207, Fatehpuri,
Delhi-110006.
53. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Darya Ganj,
Netaji Subhash Marg,
New Delhi-110002.
54. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Gandhi Nagar,
513/24-B, Main Road,
Delhi-110031.
55. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
G.T. Karnal Road,
A-25, Industrial Area,
Delhi-110033.
56. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Kingsway Camp,
108, Mall Road,
Delhi-110009.
57. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Laxmi Nagar,
F-6/7, Vijay Chowk,
Delhi-110092.
58. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Nai Sarak,
3978-80,
Prakash Paper Market,
Chawri Bazar,
Delhi-110006.
59. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Naraina,
44, Community Centre,
Phase-I,
New Delhi-110028.
60. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Naya Bazar,
Thapar Building,
Delhi-110006.
61. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Pitampura, (L.U. Block),
48-52, L.S.C.,
Delhi-110006.
62. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Rajgarh,
B-15, Street No. 2,
Delhi-110031.
63. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Rohini (Prashant Vihar),
D-13, Central Market,
DDA Local Shopping Centre,
Sector-14,
Delhi-110085.
64. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Sadar Bazar,
Bara Tooti Chowk,
Delhi-110006.
65. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Shahdara,
1/678, Kabool Nagar,
G. T. Road,
Delhi-110032.
66. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Sabzi Mandi,
Roshanara Road,
8778-80, Roshanara Road,
Delhi-110007.
67. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Tagore Garden,
B-19, Shopping Complex,
New Delhi-110027.
68. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Vasundhara Enclave,
C.S.C., DDA Market,
Near Nov Jagriti,
G.H. Society,
Delhi-110096.
69. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Vishal Enclave,
1st Floor, Vishal Cinema,
Complex New Delhi-110027.
70. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Vikasuri,
D.A.V. Public Sr. Sec. School,
D-Block
New Delhi-110018.
71. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Wazirpur,
17, Community Centre,
Ashok Vihar,
Delhi-110052.
72. Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Service Branch,
8/1, Abdul Aziz Road,
W.F.A., Karol Bagh,
New Delhi-110005.

SYNDICATE BANK

1. Syndicate Bank,
Bangalore Rajajinagar II State Branch,
J-652, 1st Floor,
Rajajinagar IInd Stage,
Near Navarang Takiez,
Bangalore-560010,
Karnataka.
2. Syndicate Bank,
Regional Office,
P.B. No. 43,
C. S. I. Building,
Parvathinagar,
Bellary-583 101,
Karnataka.
3. Syndicate Bank,
Regional Office,
Indira Apartments, IVth Floor,
Caetano Albuquerque Road,
Panaji Goa-403 001.
4. Syndicate Bank,
Panaji Branch,
Hotel VoNova Goa Building,
Dr. Athmaram Borkar Road,
P.B. No. 193,
Panaji Goa-403 001
5. Syndicate Bank,
Mapuca Branch,
Dempo Mansion,
Post Box No. 12,
Mapuca Bardez,
Goa-403 507.
6. Syndicate Bank,
Margao Branch,
Grace Church Biuld. Complex,
Virde Valaulikar Road,
P.B. No. 363,
Margao Goa-403 601.
7. Syndicate Bank,
Kulai Branch,
Chitharanjan Rai Building,
Main Road, Kulai-574 196,
Karnataka.
8. Syndicate Bank,
Arlapadavu Branch,
Post Panaji-574 259,
Karnataka.
9. Syndicate Bank,
Gangeshwari Branch,
Gangeshwari-244 241
Distt. J. P. Nagar, (U.P.).
10. Syndicate Bank,
Didauli Branch,
Didauli-244 222,
J. P. Nagar Distt. (U.P.).

11. Syndicate Bank,
Anchora Kamboh Branch,
Post Satupura-244 304,
Distt. Moradabad,
U.P.
12. Syndicate Bank,
Ladavali Branch,
Post Ladavale-244 502,
Distt. J. P. Nagar,
U.P.
13. Syndicate Bank,
Naugaon Sadat Branch,
Budh Bazar Bijnor Road,
Naugaon Sadat-244 251,
Distt. J. P. Nagar,
U.P.
14. Syndicate Bank,
Dharampur Kalan Branch,
Post Bilary-202 411,
Distt. Moradabad,
U.P.
15. Syndicate Bank,
Matipur Branch,
Joya Sambhal Road,
Post Manota,
Distt. J. P. Nagar,
U.P.
16. Syndicate Bank,
Lead Distt. Office,
Distt. J. P. Nagar,
Pin-244 221,
U.P.
17. Syndicate Bank,
Madapura Branch,
Main Road,
Madapura-571 251.

STATE BANK OF SAURASHTRA

1. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Ahmedabad Sahakar Niketan,
"Kailas" Niketan Road,
Ahmedabad-380 009.
2. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Babra Branch,
Post Office Road,
Opp. Girls' High School,
Post Box No. 1, Babara-365 421.
3. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Bantava Branch,
M. G. Road, Bantava-362 620.
4. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Bharuch Branch,
Prithvi Trade Centic,
Station Road,
Bharuch-392 001.

5. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Bhavnagar Sardarnagar Branch,
Plot No. 1923/C,
Near Sindhunagar Bus Stop,
Sardarnagar, Bhavnagar-364 002.
6. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Bhavnagar Vadva Branch,
Phachariya Wadi,
Panwadi Road, Vadva,
Bhavnagar-364 001.
7. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Bhavanagar Vidyanagar,
Plot No. 95, Opp. Vidyanagar,
Bus Stop, Bhavnagar-364 002.
8. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Bhesan Branch,
Near Old Bus Stand, Bhesan,
Distt. Junagadh,
Bhesan-362 020.
9. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Chhaya Branch,
Main Bazar,
Chhaya-360 576.
10. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Dehod Branch,
Shri Ramji Maharaj Mandir Trust
Bldg., Hanuman Bazar,
Distt. Fanchmahal,
Dehod-389 151.
11. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Deesa Branch,
Near Risala Mandir,
Distt. Banaskantha,
Deesa-385 535.
12. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Dhrangadhra Branch,
Old Vegetable Market Road,
Dhrangadhra-363 310.
13. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Dhrol Branch,
Mamlatadar's Office Compound,
Dhrol-361 210.
14. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Dungar Branch,
Bazar, Dungar-364 555.
15. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Gandhinagar Udyog Bhavan Branch,
Block No. 13,
Sector No. 11,
Udyog Bhavan Gandhinagar-382 017.
16. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Ghantwad Branch,
Ghantwad-362 710.
17. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Himatnagar Branch,
Shri Hari Om Complex,
Near Old Market, Yard,
Himatnagar (N.G.),
Distt. Sabarkantha-383 001.
18. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Idar Branch,
Vijay Market, S. T. Road,
Distt. Sabarkantha,
Idar-383 001.
19. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Jafarabad Branch,
Giriraj Chowk, Distt. Amreli,
Jafarabad-360 530.
20. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Jamjodhpur A.D.B.,
Bus Stand Road, Balmandir Road,
Jamjodhpur-360 530.
21. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Jesar Branch,
Via : Palitana,
Jesar-364 510.
22. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Junagadh (Kalwa Chowk),
Jayshree Talkies Road,
Junagadh-36200.
23. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Kapadvanj Branch,
Suvidha Complex,
Meena Bazar, Main Road,
Distt. Kheda, Kapadvanj,
24. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Lakhtar Branch,
Nr. Sir J. High School,
Lakhtar-382 775.
25. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Lunawada Branch,
Opp. Mamlatdar Office,
Opp. Old Bus Stand,
Lunawada-384 230.
26. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Mahuva Branch,
Old Darbargadh,
Mahuva-364 290.
27. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Mumbai Andheri (West),
Chakala Road, Kanavalli Camp,
Hotel Samraj Bldg., Sahara
Delivery—Post Office,
Mumbai-400 099.
28. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Mumbai Borivali (West),
Mangesh Apartment, Ist Floor,
S. T. Patel Road,
Borivali (West),
Mumbai-400 092.
29. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Mumbai Fort Branch,
Sharda Sadan 11,
S. A. Brelvi Road,
Fort, Mumbai-400 001.

30. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Mumbai Ghatkopar Branch,
Shripal Commercial Complex,
M. G. Marg, Ghatkopar (West),
Mumbai-400 086.
31. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Mumbai Malad Branch,
P. B. No. 17620,
Adarsh Apatment,
B. J. Patel Road, Malad (West),
Mumbai-400 064.
32. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Mumbai S.V.P. Road,
A-1/385, Rasdhara Co-op. Society,
Sardar Vallabhabhai, Patel Rd.,
Mumbai-400 004.
33. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Navsari Branch,
Fotaliyawad Dadangwad Plot,
Near Library,
Navsari-396 445.
34. State Bank of Saurashtra,
New Delhi (Service Branch),
1, Tolstoy Road,
Y. D. Atmaram House,
Opp. to Odian Cinema,
P. B. No. 104,
Connaught Place,
New Delhi-110 001.
35. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Padra Branch,
Chowkshi Bazar Road,
Padra-391 440.
36. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Patana Branch,
Taluka : Vallabhipur,
Patana-364 311.
37. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Rajkot A.D.B.
"Atul" Agri. Dev. Branch,
Opp. Malavia's Madhuli,
Gondal Road,
Rajkot-360 002.
38. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Rajkot Gaikwadi Road,
Gaikwadi Plot,
Main Bazar,
Rajkot-360 002.
39. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Rajkot Gundawadi Branch,
Gundawadi, Laxmiwadi,
Main Road,
Rajkot-360 002.
40. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Rajkot Gymkhana Rd. Branch,
Gymkhana Road, P.B. No 174,
Rajkot-360 001.
41. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Rajkot Mavdi Plot Branch,
4, Mavdi Plot, Tanki Road,
'Jai Jalaram' No. 3082,
Rajkot-360 004.
42. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Rajkot Race Course, Branch.
Gr. Floor, Block No. 7,
'Bahumali Bhavan',
Race Course Road,
Rajkot-360 001.
43. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Rajkot Raiya Road Branch,
"Madhav Kunj", Raiya Road,
Rajkot-360 001.
44. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Rajkot Sadar Bazar Branch,
Golden Square Hall,
Phulchhab Chowk,
Sadar Bazar,
Rajkot-360 001.
45. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Rajkot Service Br.,
Phulchhab Chowk, Sadar Bazar,
Rajkot-360 001.
46. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Rajkot Stock Exch. Branch,
Opp. Chavadi Police Thana,
Sadar Bazar, Stock Exchange
Building, Harihar Chowk,
Rajkot-360 001.
47. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Rajkot Uni. Road,
Ashok Gondhia Hospital Bldg.,
University Road,
Rajkot-360 005.
48. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Rajula Main Branch,
Post Office Road,
Rajula-365 560.
49. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Sayla Branch,
Bazar Sayla-363 430.
50. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Sikka Branch,
Digvijaygram,
Sikka-361 140.
51. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Talod Branch,
Purshottam Park,
Station Road,
Taluka : Prantij,
Talod-383 215.
52. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Vadodara Harni Road Branch,
Manglya Hall, VIP Cross Rd.,
Harni Road,
Vadodara-390 022.

53. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Vadodara Pratapnagar,
Besides Vihar Cinema,
Pratapnagar,
Vadodara-390 004.
54. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Valsad Branch,
Gandhi Market, Ist Floor,
M. G. Road,
Valsad-396 001.
55. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Vapi Branch,
Shaikh Complex, Silvasa Rd.,
Imrannagar,
Vapi-396 191.
56. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Vartej Branch,
Near Panchayat Office,
Vartej-364 060.
57. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Vasad Branch,
Mahisagar, Main Road Bazar,
National Highway No. 8,
Distt. Kheda, Vasad.
58. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Vijapur Branch,
Parth Complex,
Opp. T. B. Hospital,
Visnagar Road, Distt. Mehsana,
Vijapur (N.G.).
59. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Virar Branch,
Shri Shakti Sadan,
Vartak Road, Virar (West)-401 303.
60. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Vyara Branch,
Centre Point,
Near Old Bus Stand,
Distt. Surat, Vyara-394 650.
61. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Surendranagar Ind. Estate,
Mahajan Building, Tramway Road,
Surendranagar-363 001.
62. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Regional Office (Region R-I),
Virani School Road,
Suresh Chambers,
Rajkot-360 001.
63. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Regional Office (Region R-II),
White House, Kalva Chowk,
Junagadh-362 001.
64. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Regional Office (Region R-III),
Swami Vivekanand Marg,
Zonal Office, Premises,
Rajkot-360 001.

65. State Bank of Saurashtra,
Regional Office (Region R-IV),
Swami Vivekanand Marg,
Zonal Office Premises,
Rajkot-360 001.

नई दिल्ली, 11 अगस्त, 1999

का.आ. 2345.—राष्ट्रीय बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (1) के राश पठित हककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम 1970 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (आर्थिक प्रभाग) में सलाहकार श्री योगेश चन्द्र को तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेशों तक बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र के बोर्ड में निदेशक नामित करती है।

[एफ सं. 9/9/98-बी.ओ. I]

डी.के. त्यागी, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 11th August, 1999

S.O. 2345.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme 1970, the Central Government, hereby nominates Shri Yogesh Chandra, Advisor, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Economic Division), as a Director on the Board of Bank of Maharashtra with immediate effect and until further orders.

[F. No. 9/9/98-B.O.I.]

D. K. TYAGI, Director

कोयला मंत्रालय

शुद्धि पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 1999

का.आ. 2346:—भारत के राजपत्र भाग-II, खंड-3, उपखण्ड (ii) में तारीख 19 जून, 1999 के पृष्ठ क्रमांक 3707 से 3708 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ. 1678 तारीख 4 जून, 1999 में पृष्ठ क्रमांक 3708 पर

1. ग्राम साकारी में अजित प्लाट सं में

'204/2-204/' के स्थान पर '204/2-204/3' पढ़िये।

2. ग्राम पौनी में अजित प्लाट सं में,

'1545/-154/6' के स्थान पर '154/5-154/6' पढ़िये।

[सं. 43015/24/95-एल. एल. उद्यम/पी.आर. आई. उद्यम]
के. एस. ओफा, निदेशक

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 13 जुलाई, 1999

का. शा. 2347.—राष्ट्रपति, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में और मंशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची के अंत में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां श्रुतःस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

विश्वविद्यालय या आयुर्विज्ञान संस्था	मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता	रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए संक्षेपाक्षर
एन. टी. आर. यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हेल्थ साइंस, विजयवाड़ा	बैचलर ऑफ मेडिसीन और बैचलर ऑफ सर्जरी डिप्लोमा इन मेडिकल रेडियो थेरापी डिप्लोमा इन क्लिनिकल पैथोलॉजी डिप्लोमा इन एनाटॉमी लैबोरेटरी डिप्लोमा इन वेनेरियोलॉजी एंड डर्मेटोलॉजी डिप्लोमा इन ऑपथोलमलॉजी डिप्लोमा इन गार्नेटोलॉजी एण्ड ओब्स्टेट्रिक्स डिप्लोमा इन वेनेरियोलॉजी डिप्लोमा इन पैथोलॉजी डिप्लोमा इन मेडिकल रेडियो डायग्नोसिस डिप्लोमा इन चार्ड्स हेल्थ डिप्लोमा इन ट्यूबरकुलोसिस एण्ड चैस्ट डिजीजेस— डिप्लोमा इन पब्लिक हेल्थ डिप्लोमा इन डर्मेटोलॉजी मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (जेनरल सर्जरी) मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (ऑर्थोपीडिक्स) डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (जेनरल मेडिसिन) डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (पेथोलॉजी) डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फार्माकोलॉजी) मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (ई. एन. टी.) मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (ऑर्थोपेडिकलमोलॉजी) मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (एनाटॉमी) डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (डर्मेटोलॉजी) डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (पेडियाट्रिक्स) डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (बायोकेमिस्ट्री) डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (एनेस्थेसियोलॉजी) डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (रेडियो-थेरापी) मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (पैड, सर्जरी) मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (न्यूरो-सर्जरी) डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सोशल एण्ड प्रीवेंटिव) (मेडिसिन/काम. मेडिसिन) डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (माइक्रोबायोलॉजी) डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फिजियोलॉजी) डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फॉरेन्सिक मेडिसिन) डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (ऑब्स्ट एण्ड गैनी.) मास्टर ऑफ साइंस (एनाटॉमी) मास्टर ऑफ साइंस (फिजियोलॉजी) डिप्लोमा इन फॉरेन्सिक मेडिसिन	एम. बी. बी. एस. डी. एम. आर. टी. डी. सी. पी. डी. एल. ओ. डी. बी. पी. डी. ओ. डी. जी. ओ. डी. बी. डी. ए. डी. एम. आर. डी. डी. सी. एच. डी. टी. सी. डी. डी. पी. एच. डी. डी. एम. एस. (जेन. सर्ज.) एम. एस. (आर्थो) एम. डी. (जेन. मेड.) एम. डी. (पेथोलॉजी) एम. डी. (फार्माकोलॉजी) एम. एस. (ई. एन. टी.) एम. एस. (ऑर्थो.) एम. एस. (एनाटॉमी) एम. डी. (डर्मेटोलॉजी) एम. डी. (पेडियाट्रिक्स) एम. डी. (बायोकेमिस्ट्री) एम. डी. (एनेस्थ.) एम. डी. (रेडियोथेरापी) एम. सी. एच. (पैड. सर्जरी) एम. सी. एच. (न्यूरो-सर्जरी) एम. डी. (एस पी एम)/काम. मेड.) एम. डी. (माइक्रोबायोलॉजी) एम. डी. (फिजियोलॉजी) एम. डी. (फॉरेन्सिक मेड.) एम. डी. (ऑब्स्ट एण्ड गैनी.) एम. एस. सी. (एनाटॉमी) एम. एस. सी. (फिजियोलॉजी) डी. एफ. एम.

(ये मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हताएं, 2 फरवरी, 1998 को या उसके पश्चात् दिए जाएंगे)।

[सं. बी. 11015/9/98-एम. ई. (यू. जी.)]
एस. के. मिश्रा, डैस्क अधिकारी

टिप्पण :—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की पहली अनुसूची को उक्त अधिनियम के भाग के रूप में भारत के राजपत्र (प्रसाधारण) के भाग-II, धारा-1 में दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 1956 के अंक संख्या 83 के तहत प्रकाशित किया गया था।

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 13th July, 1999

S.O. 2347.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendements in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the First Schedule to the said Act, the following entries shall be inserted at, the end, nemely :—

University of Medical Institution	Recognised Medical Qualification	Abbreviation for Registration
N. T. R. University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	M.B.B.S.
	Diploma in Medical Radio-Therapy	D.M.R.T.
	Diploma in Clinical Pathology	D.C.P.
	Diploma in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology	D.L.O.
	Diploma in Venereology and Dermatology	D.V.D.
	Diploma in Ophthalmology	D.O.
	Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics	D.G.O.
	Diploma in Venereology	D.V.
	Diploma in Anaesthesia	D.A.
	Diploma in Medical Radio-Diagnosis	D.M.R.D.
	Diploma in Child Health	D.C.H.
	Diploma in Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases.	D.T.C.D.
	Diploma in Public Health	D.P.H.
	Diploma in Dermatology	D.D.
	Master of Surgery (General Surgery)	M.S. (Gen. Surg.)
	Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics)	M.S. (Ortho.)
	Docotor of (General Medicine)	M.D. (Gen. Med.)
	Doctor of Medicine (Pathology)	M.D. (Pathology)
	Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)	M.D. (Pharmacology)
	Master of Surgery (Ear, Nose and Throat)	M.S. (E.N.T.)
	Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology)	M.S. (Ophth.)
	Master of Surgery (Anatomy)	M.S. (Anatomy)
	Doctor of Medicine (Dermatology)	M.D. (Dermatology)
	Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)	M.C. (Paediatrics)
	Doctor of Medicine (Biochemistry)	M.D. (Biochemistry)
	Doctor of Medicine (Anaesthesiology)	M.D. (Anaes.)
	Doctor of Medicine (Radio-Therapy)	M.D. (Radio-Thrapy)
	Master of Surgery (Paed. Surgery)	M.Ch. (Paed. Surgery)
	Master of Surgery (Neuro-Surgery)	M.Ch. (Neuro-Surgery)
	Doctor of Medicine (Social and Preven- tive Medicine/Community Medicine)	M.D. (SPM/Comm. Med.)
	Doctor of Medicine (Microbiology)	M.D. (Microbiology)
	Doctor of Medicine (Physiology)	M.D. (Phyisiclogy)
	Doctor of Medicine (Forensic Medicine)	M.D. (Forensic Med.)
	Doctor of Medicine (Obstetrics and Gynaecology)	M.D. (Obst. & Gynae.)
	Master of Sciences (Anatomy)	M.Sc. (Anatomy)
	Master of Sciences (Physiology)	M.Sc. (Physiology)
	Diploma in Forensic Medicine	D.F.M.

(These shall be recognised medical qualifications when granted on or after the 2nd February, 1998).

[No. V. 11015/9/99-ME(UG)]

S. K. MISHRA, Desk Officer

Note : —The First Schedule to Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) was published as a part of the said Act in Part-II, Section I of the Gazette of India (extraordinary) vide Issue No. 83, dated the 31st December, 1956.

खाद्य और उपभोक्ता मामले मंत्रालय

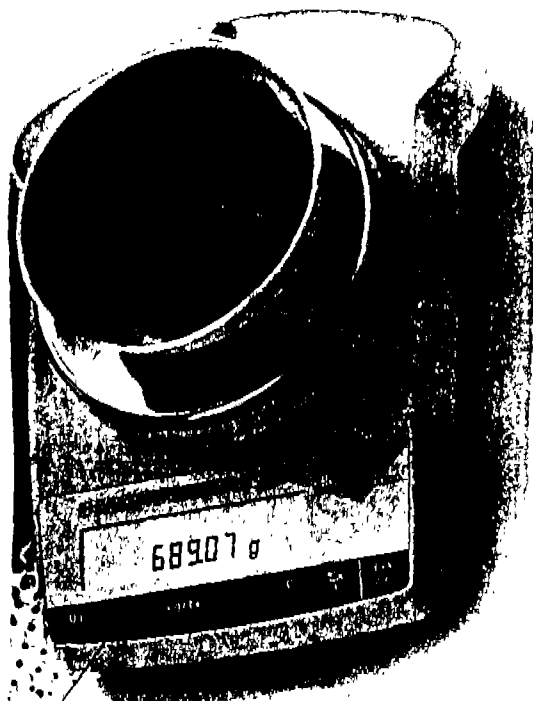
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 12 अगस्त, 1999

का. आ. 2348.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, वर्ग II यथार्थता (उच्च यथार्थता) वाली "पी यो" श्रृंखला की, स्वतः-सूचक, अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, अंकक मेजतल तोलन मशीन के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मितर तोलदो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मेसर्स आस्को इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, लैब हाउस प्लाट सं. एफ-13, एम आई डी सी सीज के सामने अंधेरी (पूर्व) मुंबई-400092 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/98/175 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (आकृति देखें उच्च यथार्थता) यथार्थता वर्ग II का तोलन उपकरण है, जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 310 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मिली ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 10 मिलि ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भार ग्राही आयताकार है जिसकी भुजाएं 190 X 290 मिली मीटर है। द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यकरण वाला ऐसा तोलन उपकरण भी होगा, जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिसके सत्यापन मापमान का अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 10,000 (एन \leq 10,000) से कम या उसके बराबर है तथा जिसका "ई" मान 1, 2, 5 श्रृंखला का है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(31)/97]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

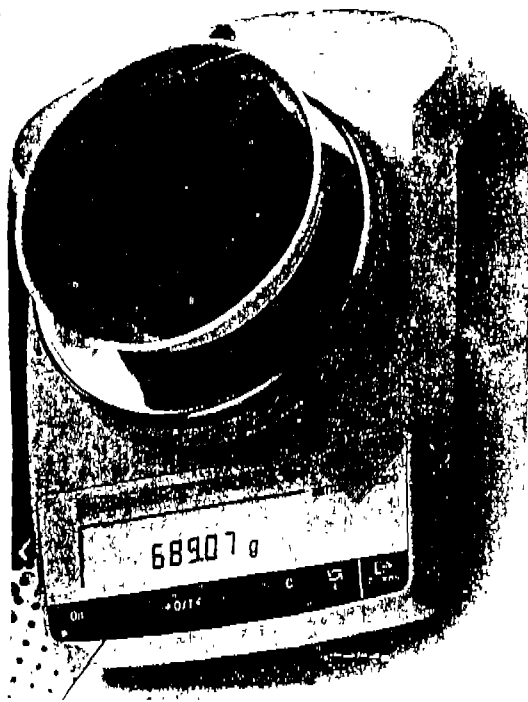
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS**(Department of Consumer Affairs)**

New Delhi, the 12th August, 1999

S. O. 2348.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976), and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of model of the self indicating, non-automatic, electronic digital table top weighing machine of type "PB" series of class II accuracy (high accuracy) and with brand name "METTLER-TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s Ascho Industries Limited, Lab House, Plot No F-13, Opposite Seepz, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400093 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/98/175,

The said model (see the figure) is a high accuracy (accuracy class II) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 310 g and minimum capacity of 200 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of rectangular section of sides 190 X 290 millimetre. The Liquid crystal display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 220 volts and frequency 50 hertz, alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum number of verification scale interval (n) less than or equal to 100,000 ($n \leq 100,000$) and with 'e' value of 1, 2, 5 series manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured

[F No WM-21(31)/97]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 अगस्त, 1999

का. आ. 2349.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, "डी एफ एच" श्रृंखला की, अस्वचालित, तोलन मशीन बहुभार सेल तुला चौकी के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "परफेक्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स होडिया स्केल मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी, सरकारी गोंदाम के सामने, हिम्मत नगर, 383001 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आईएनडी/09/99/37 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण बहुभार सेल तुला चौकी है, जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 किलोग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (इं) 1 किलोग्राम है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रदर्शक भार उपदर्शित करता है।)



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मॉडल, यथार्थता और कार्यकरण वाला ऐसा तोलन उपकरण भी होगा, जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उन्नी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिसके सत्यापन मापमान का अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 100000 (एन < 100,000) तक है तथा जिसका माप अन्तराल (इं) 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के हैं, के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(77)/96]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th August, 1999

S. O. 2349.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of model in respect of Non-automatic weighing instrument (multiload cell weighbridge) of DFH series with brand name "PERFECT" (herein after referred to as model) manufactured by M/s Dodia Scale Manufacturing Co. opp. Govt. Godown, Himat Nagar, 383001 and which is assigned the approval of model mark IND/09/99/37;

The said model (figure given below) is an automatic weighing instrument (Multi load cell weighbridge) of High accuracy class (Accuracy class II). The maximum capacity is 20 tonne and minimum capacity is 50 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 kg. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply. The display of weight is of Liquid Crystal Diode type.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series of with maximum number of scale interval (n) upto 100,000 ($n \leq 100,000$) and with scale interval (e) of $1 \times 100k$, $2 \times 10k$, & $5 \times 10k$, k being positive or negative whole number or equal to zero series, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(77)/96]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 अगस्त, 1999

का. आ. 2350.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, "डी सी ओ" शृंखला की, तुला चौकी को अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण के संपरिवर्तन की किट के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "परफेक्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स इंडिया स्केल मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी, सरकारी गोदाम के सामने, हिम्मत नगर-383001 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आईएनडी/09/99/38 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (आकृति में दी गई है) मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग III का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (तुला चौकी के संपरिवर्तन की किट) है। जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 किलोग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 किलोग्राम है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रदर्श भार उपदर्शित करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यकरण वाला ऐसा तोलन उपकरण भी होगा, जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 10000 (एन \leq 10000) तक है तथा जिसका मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है, के घनात्मक या श्रृणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(77)/96]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th August, 1999

S. O. 2350.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (given in the figure below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of model in respect of the Non-automatic weighing instrument Conversion kit for weighbridge of 'DCO' series with brand name "PERFECT" (hereinafter referred to as model) manufactured by M/s Dodia Scale Manufacturing Co opp Govt Godown, Himat Nagar-383001 and which is assigned the approval of model mark IND/09/99/38;

The said model (given in the figure) is a non automatic weighing instrument (Conversion Kit for Weighbridge) of medium accuracy class III. The maximum capacity is 20 tonne and minimum capacity is 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply. The display of weight is of Liquid Crystal Diode type.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series of with maximum number of scale interval (n) upto 10,000 ($n \leq 10,000$) and with scale interval (e) of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , and 5×10^k , k being positive or negative whole number or equal to zero series, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured

[F No. WM-21(77)/96]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 अगस्त, 1999

का. आ. 2351.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पूर्व निर्धारण की सुविधा सहित डिस्पेंसिंगपेप के मॉडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जैड-लाइन प्रीमेटपंप" है और जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स लार्सन एंड ट्यूबो लिमिटेड, एल एंड टी हाउस, बेलार्ड इस्टेट, मुम्बई-400 001 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/99/11 समनुदेयित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल पूर्व निर्धारण की सुविधा सहित डिस्पेंसिंगपेप का है, जिसकी अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 90 लीटर प्रतिमिनट है। न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर 4 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। अंशांकन अन्तराल 10 मिलिलीटर है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड या ट्रिप क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(45)/97]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th August, 1999

S. O. 2351.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of model of a dispensing pump with preset facility (hereinafter referred to as the model) with brand name “Z-Line-Preset Pump” manufactured by M/s Larsen and Tourbo Limited, L&T House, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/99/11,



The model is a dispensing pump with preset facility having a maximum flow rate of 90 liter per minute. The minimum flow rate is 4 litre per minute. The graduation interval is 10 ml. The display unit is of Light Emitting Diode (LED) Type or Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) type. The instrument operates on 220 V, 50 Hertz alternate current supply

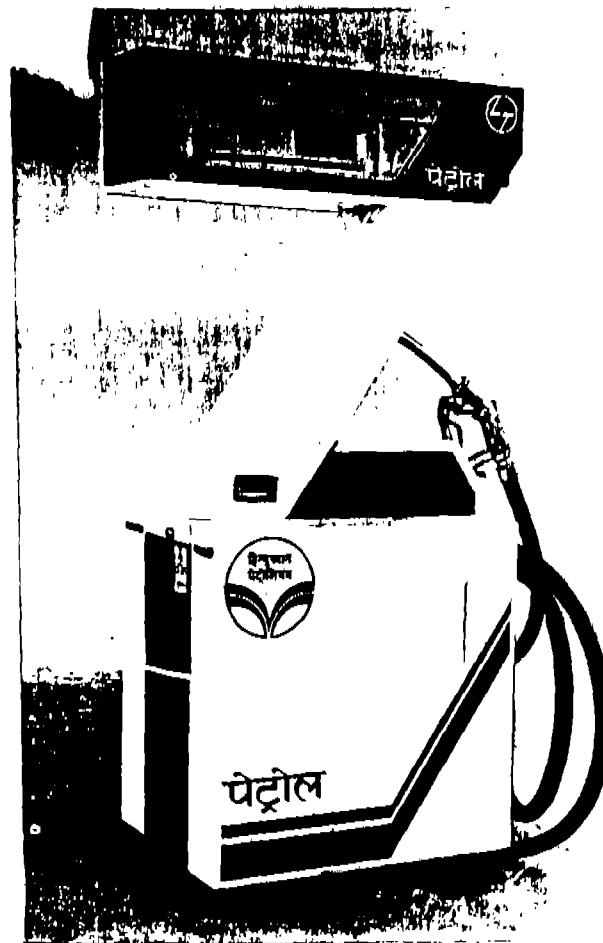
[F. No. WM-21(45)/97]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 अगस्त, 1999

का. आ. 2352.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और वाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, डिस्पेंसिंग के माडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) जिसके ब्रांड का नाम जेड लाइन डिस्पेंसिंग पंप है और जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स लार्सन एंड द्यूबो लिमिटेड, एल एंड टी हाउस, बेलाई इस्टेट, मुम्बई-400 001 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/99/12 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह माडल पेट्रोलियम डिस्पेंसिंग पंप का है, जिसकी अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 90 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर 4 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। अंशांकन मापमान अन्तराल 10 मिलीलीटर है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड या द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

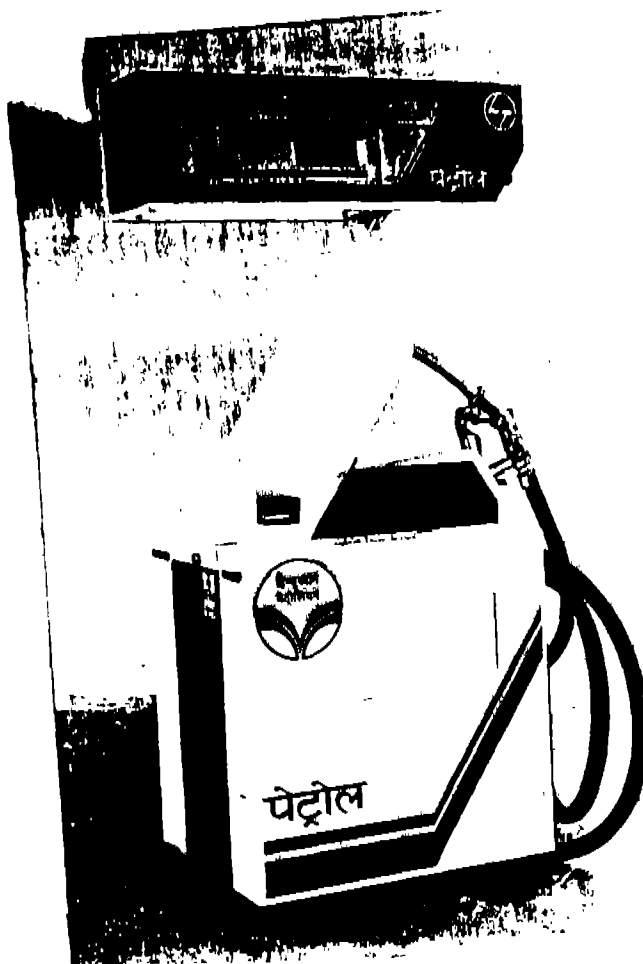
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(45)/97]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th August, 1999

S. O. 2352.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of model of a dispensing pump (hereinafter referred to as the model) with brand name "Z-Line-Dispensing Pump" manufactured by M/s. Larsen and Toubro Limited, L&T House, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/99/12;



The model is a Petroleum dispensing pump having a maximum flow rate of 90 liter per minute. The minimum flow rate is 4 litre per minute. The graduation interval is 10 ml. The display unit is of Light Emitting Diode (LED) Type or Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) type. The instrument operates on 220 V, 50 Hertz alternate current supply.

[F. No. WM-21(45)/97]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 1999

का. आ. 2353.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 618, तारीख 15 फरवरी, 1999 का संशोधन करने का निदेश देती है, अर्थात् :-

उक्त अधिसूचना के पृष्ठ 1387 में, "बसाटीकरी" ग्राम और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के ऊपर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि अन्तः स्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :-

"तहसील-खेकड़ा जिला-बागपत राज्य-उत्तर प्रदेश"

(ii) पृष्ठ संख्या 1390 पर तहसील-बागपत के स्थान पर "तहसील-खेकड़ा" पढ़ा जाए ।

[आर-31015/4/99-ओ.आर.-1]

एस. चन्द्रशेखर, अवर सचिव

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

New Delhi, the 4th August, 1999

S.O. 2353.—In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby directs the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas vide S.O. 618 dated 15th February, 1999, namely:-

In the said notification at page 1391, above the entry relating to village "Basatikri" and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely :-

"Tehsil-Khekra District-Baghat State-Uttar Pradesh".

[R-31015/4/99-OR-I]

S. CHANDRASEKHAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 4th August, 1999

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 2354.—In the English version of the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas No. S.O. 1557, dated the 27th May, 1999, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), at pages 3458 to 3470 on 5th day of June, 1999, -

- (I) at page 3469 above the Khasra No. 468, insert the following, namely :-

"461	0	08	38
462	0	13	57
466	0	00	50" ;

- (II) at page 3470 at bottom insert the following, namely:-

"(F. No.R-31015/16/98-O.R.I)
S. CHANDRASEKHAR, Under Secy."

[R-31015/16/98-OR-I]
S. CHANDRASEKHAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 अगस्त, 1999

शुद्धि पत्र

का.आ. 2355.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 03 अप्रैल, 1999 के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 947 तारीख 24 मार्च, 1999 द्वारा उस अधिनियम के हिन्दी पाठ में संलग्न अनुसूची में उक्त अधिसूचना में मुद्रण संबंधी हुई त्रुटियों का निम्नलिखित रूप में संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :

1. पृष्ठ संख्या 1983 - अनुसूची के स्तंभ संख्या 3 के नीचे, गांव रोहट के अन्तर्गत मुस्ततील संख्या 16 के नीचे किला संख्या "15" पढ़ें ।
2. पृष्ठ संख्या 1997 - गांव जाखोली में स्तम्भ संख्या 3 में मुस्ततील संख्या 37 के अन्तर्गत किला संख्या 4 के पश्चात और किला संख्या 28 से पूर्व 2 के स्थान पर "27" पढ़ें ।

[आर-31015/9/98-ओ.आर.-I]

एस. चन्द्रशेखर, अवर सचिव

शुद्धि-पत्र

का.आ. 2356.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 27 फरवरी, 1999 के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 616 तारीख 15 फरवरी, 1999 द्वारा उस अधिनियम के हिन्दी पाठ से संलग्न अनुसूची में उक्त अधिसूचना में मुद्रण संबंधी हुई त्रुटियों का निम्नलिखित रूप में संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

पृष्ठ संख्या 1363 - गांव नगला मनीराम के नीचे खसरा संख्या 493 के समक्ष गांव "आंवला सुलतान पुर बांगर" पढ़ा जाए ।

[आर-31015/2/99-ओ.आर.-I]

एस. चन्द्रशेखर, अवर सचिव

नई दिल्ली, 17 अगस्त, 1999

का. आ. 2357.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में एस.एम.सी.एल. टेप ऑफ पनगिडी से त्रिवेनी ग्लास वर्क्स लिमिटेड तक पाइपलाइन से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए,

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उस भूमि में जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है,

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1961 कर 50) की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है,

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध कराए जाने की तारीख से इक्कीस दिवस के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन या भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में आपेक्ष, लिखित रूप में सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, के जी.बेसीन, जैटई एवन्यू, दानावैपेट, राजमुंद्री-533 103 (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) को कर सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्वे नं०	उ०का० अ० के लिए अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमि हेक्टे में
1	2	3	4	5
पश्चिम गोदावरी	कोव्वूरु	आई. पंगडि	11-1 भाग	0.0200
			13-2 "	0.0700
			13-1 "	0.1525
			14-1 की "	0.0150
			5-2 "	0.0950
			5-5 रु "	0.0950
			5-5 की "	0.0750
			5-4 "	0.0200
			5-6 "	0.0037 जी०पी०
			6-2 "	0.1025
			3 "	0.0800
			1-3 "	0.1450
योग			0.8737	

[एल-14014/8/99-जी.पी.]

सुनील कुमार सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th August, 1999

S. O. 2357.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Liquid Petroleum Gas from S.M.C.L. Tap-off Pangidi to Triveni Glass Works Limited in Andhra Pradesh State, a pipeline should be laid by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962. (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Limited, K.G. Basin, Jetti Avenue, Danavai-pet, Rajahmundry - 533 103 (Andhra Pradesh).

Schedule

Distt.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No	Land to be acquired for ROU in Hectare
1	2	3	4	5
West Godawari	Kovvur	I. Pangidi	11-1 Part	0.0200
			13-2 "	0.0700
			13-1 "	0.1525
			14-1BPart	0.0150
			5-2 "	0.0950
			5-5A "	0.0950
			5-5B "	0.0750
			5-4 "	0.0200
			5-6 "	0.0037 G.P
			6-2 "	0.1025
			3 "	0.0800
			1-3 "	0.1450
			Total	0.8737

[L-14014/8/99-G P]
S. K. SINGH, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 17 अगस्त, 1999

का. आ. 2358.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में एस.एम.सी.एल. टेप ऑफ पनगिडी से त्रिवेनी ग्लास वर्क्स लिमिटेड तक पाइपलाइन से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए,

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उस भूमि में जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है,

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1961 कर 50) की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है,

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध कराए जाने की तारीख से इक्कीस दिवस के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन या भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में आपेक्ष, लिखित रूप में सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, के.जी.बेसीन, जैटई एवन्चू, दानावैपेट, राजमुंद्री-533 103 (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) को कर सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गांव	सर्वे नं०	उक्त अ. के लिए अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमि हेक्टेर में
1	2	3	4	5
पश्चिम गोदावरी	दैवरपल्ली	कोंडागुडम	7 - भाग	0.0225
			6 - "	0.0800
			5-2 बी "	0.0200
			5-2 सी "	0.0750
			4-4 "	0.0800
			योग	0.2775

[एल-14014/8/99-जी.पी.]

सुनील कुमार सिंह, अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th August, 1999

S. O. 2358.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Liquid Petroleum Gas from S.M.C.L. Tap-off Pangidi to Triveni Glass Works Limited in Andhra Pradesh State, a pipeline should be laid by the Gas Authority of India Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Limited, K.G. Basin, Jetti Avenue, Danavai-pet, Rajahmundry - 533 103 (Andhra Pradesh).

Schedule

Distt.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No	Land to be acquired for ROU in Hectare
1	2	3	4	5
West Godavari	Devara- palli	Kondagudem	7 - Part	0.0225
			6 - "	0.0800 G.P
			5-2B "	0.0200
			5-2C "	0.0750
			4-4 "	0.0800
			Total	0.2775

[L-14014/8/99-G.P.]

S. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 1999

का.प्रा. 2359:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक आफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध निगमों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जयपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-6-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/84/88-डी-II (ए)]

सी. गंगाधरन, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 9th June, 1999

S.O. 2359.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-6-99.

[No. L-12011/84/88-DII(A)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, JAIPUR

Case No. CIT 42/1989

REFERENCE :

Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi Order No. L-12011/84/88-D-2(A) dated 13-8-89.

Rajasthan Bank Employees Union,
Parwana Bhawan, Madho Bagh,
Jodhpur .. Petitioner

Vs.

Assistant General Manager, Bank of
Baroda, Ashok Marg, 'C' Scheme,
Jaipur. .. Non-petitioner

PRESENT :

Presiding Officer : Shri H. C. Telor, RHJS
For the petitioner.—Shri J. L. Shah,
For the Non-petitioner.—Shri R. K. Kala.

Date of Award : 19-12-1998

AWARD

This reference has been sent by the Central Government under Section 10(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter would be referred to as an Act). The terms of the reference are as under :

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda in terminating the services of S/Shri Chandra Shekhar Soni, Chanshyam Soni, Rajendra Singh, Prem Ratan Nai, Dinesh Joshi, Ugan Singh

Prajapat, Kishori Lal, Satveer Prasad Gupta and not considering them for further employment while recruiting fresh hands under Section 25-H of the I.D. Act is justified? If not, what relief are the concerned workmen entitled to?”

2. After failure of the conciliation proceedings the Central Government made the above reference for adjudication and thereafter the union petitioner filed claim on behalf of the workers that the workers Chandra Shekhar, Ghanshyam, Rajendra Singh, Prem Ratan Nai, Dinesh, Ugam Singh, Kishori Lal, Satveer Prasad were employed in the branches of the non-petitioner at Sagwara, Parwa, Alwar, Jaipur Dungargarh and Jodhpur and they worked in these branches for the period mentioned in the schedule annexed with the claim. It has also been alleged that services of the above workmen have been terminated without complying with the clauses 495 and 522 (4) of Shastri Award. It has also been alleged that other persons have been appointed in their places without complying with the provisions of Section 25-G and H of the Act, and as such the action of the non-petitioner is an act of unfair labour practice. Neither the workers were given notice of 14 days nor any payment was made in lieu of such notice. Therefore, on this account too, the bank has breaches Rule 76, 77 and 78 of Industrial Dispute Rules. It has been also alleged that the claim of the workers be accepted and they should be ordered to be reinstated from the dates on which they removed in the last and they should be ordered to be paid wages with allowances.

3. The non-petitioner contesting the claim of the workers in his reply first took the preliminary objection that the workers on behalf of whom the claim has been filed are not in the bank services. The union which has filed the claim has not been authorised to file claim on their behalf. Therefore, on this count the claim deserves to be dismissed. It has also been allowed that in the claim the petitioner has nowhere mentioned that he was authorised by a resolution of the executive to raise the industrial dispute on behalf of the workmen. Thus there being non industrial dispute within the meaning of the Act the reference is not maintainable, specially when it has not been raised on behalf of the workers under Section 2(a) of the Act. It has also been alleged in the reply that the claim has been filed after a long delay about which no explanation has been given by the workers, the reference deserves to be rejected on this count alone. Having taken the above preliminary objections, the non-petitioner in their reply to the claim have alleged that the workers were kept in the branches of the bank on casual and temporary basis for the period mentioned in the list appended with the reply. It has also been alleged that non-petitioner bank is a Central Government's undertaking in which the appointments are made completely according to the procedure. Any appointment which is not made in accordance with the practice and procedure is void ab-initio. In the non-petitioner bank the appointments are made through employment exchange after due procedure and selection by the Board. The eight workmen on behalf of whom the claim has been made were not appointed as per rules, rather on casual basis for tem-

porary work or on account of leave of the permanent employees, they were appointed on leave vacancy purely on temporary basis. Under clause 20(7) and clause 20(8) of the Bi-partite settlement dt. 19-10-66 the non-petitioner bank is empowered to employ a person temporarily for casual work on account of temporary additional work or on account of any member of the staff having gone on leave. Persons who are so appointed are not entitled to be kept on permanent basis. It has also been alleged by the non-petitioner that the workers themselves know it very well that they have been kept against vacancies of temporary nature and this is the reason that as and when these temporary vacancies came to an end on account of lapse of time or on account of the staff returning on duty from leave, the workers themselves stopped coming to the bank. Thus the bank has not flouted para 495 and 522(4) of the Shastri Award. Even otherwise also para 495 of the Award applies only to the probationers. None of the workers was employed on probation so question of giving benefit of para 495 of Shastri Award does not arise. So far as para 522(4) is concerned, it is applicable to the workers only and as per this para if any worker wants to leave services he is required to give notice of 14 days before leaving services. The non-petitioners have also alleged in their reply that the workers have not worked for 240 days or more and as such provisions of section 25-F, G and H do not apply. In this case all the workmen have not worked more than 80 days so they are not entitled to any benefit of section 25-F, G and H of the Act. It has also been alleged that the non-petitioner has not resorted to any unfair labour practice. The action on the part of union is malafide and beyond facts. In the end the non-petitioners have alleged that the workers were purely temporary and as such they are not entitled to be reinstated nor they are entitled to get any payment of any type so the reference deserves to be turn-down.

4. On behalf of the petitioner only the workman Prem Ratan Nai has filed his affidavit on which he has been cross-examined by the other side.

5. On behalf of the management, affidavits of S/ Shri Ashok Kumar Maheshwari, and Ugam Singh have been filed. Out of them Shri Rajendra Arora has been cross examined on oath.

6. Both the sides were heard and the record was perused. Following are the points for determination:

(1) Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda in terminating the services of Shri Chandra Shekhar Sonu, Ghanshyam Rajendra Singh, Prem Ratan Nai, Dinesh Joshi, Ugam Singh Prajapat, Kishori Lal, Satveer Prasad Gupta and not considering them for further employment while recruiting new hands under S. 25-H of the Act is justified?

(2) If not to what relief the workmen are entitled to?

7. The above points shall be decided in the order given above.

8. Before deciding the above points, we would first take up the preliminary objections which have been raised by the management about there being no industrial dispute. The learned representative for the non-petitioner has argued that admittedly this case has not been referred to this Tribunal on behalf of the eight workers under section 2(a) of the Act by the union. Their dispute has been raised by the union collectively and the dispute has been referred under section 10 of the Act. No dispute under Section 10 can be raised by the union till the cause of the workers has been espoused the cause of the workers and for that end the record from which it can be inferred that the union espoused the cause of the workers and for that and the union of its executive committee authorised L. N. Bhayal Gen. Secretary Rajasthan Bank Employees Union to file claim on their behalf. In the absence of such evidence it can be said that the union did not espouse the cause of the workers. In the absence of espousing the cause of the workers it cannot be said that there existed any industrial dispute within the meaning of section 2(k) of the Act. The learned representative in support of his argument has relied upon 1975 Lab. I. C. page 1153 Deepak Industries Ltd and another Vs. States of West Bengal and others. Wherein the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court has held that a dispute between a single employee and his employer should be validly referred under Section 10 of the Act. For such valid reference it is necessary that it should have been taken up by the union to which the employee belongs or by a member of employees. If it is an industrial dispute raised by an individual it must be raised by him and reference may be made in the due course for adjudication. On the other hand if a group of workmen raise a dispute that can also constitute an industrial dispute which may be referred to the Tribunal. It has also been held in the above case that in the absence of such material evidence either a resolution of the member or authorisation by an individual workman or substantial number of them, it cannot be said that respondent union has the capacity or authority to represent the dismissed employees at any stage.

9. The learned representative for the non-petitioner relying upon the above ruling and the law laid down therein further argued that in this case the union has taken up the case of eight dismissed employees but no evidence has been led to show that the union was duly authorised either by resolution of its members or otherwise that it has authority to represent the workmen whose cause it is espousing. In the absence of such evidence especially when the non-petitioner has challenged the authority of the union to raise the dispute it was a must on the part of union to lay evidence before the Tribunal. Therefore, in the absence of evidence of the above type in the light of decision referred to above, it can be said without any hesitation that the union had now authority to raise the disputes on behalf of the workmen and as such there was no industrial dispute within the meaning of Act for being referred to this Tribunal.

10. On the other hand the learned representative for the petitioner union argued that under section 2(a) of the Act even individual dispute is an industrial dispute and as such it can validly referred for adjudication

without there being any resolution by the union or authority by the majority of workers.

11. I paid my earnest attention to the arguments advanced by the rival parties. Here in this case it is an admitted fact that the cause of the eight workmen was raised by the union and on failure of reconciliation the matter was referred as an industrial dispute for adjudication. It is also an admitted fact that the non-petitioner has challenged the authority of the union to espouse the cause of the dismissed eight workers. The ruling on which the non-petitioner has relied upon, it is laid down that when authority of the union is challenged by the employer then it must be proved by the union that it was duly authorised either by resolution of its members or otherwise. If the union fails to prove so, then it cannot be said that any industrial dispute has been validly raised. Here in this case we will have to see whether any such evidence has been laid by the petitioner to show that union was authorised to espouse the cause of the eight dismissed workmen. In this case the non-petitioner has examined Shri Rajendra Arora and in his affidavit he has testified that claim of the eight workers has been raised by the union and the workers have not authorised the union to raise their dispute, nor the petitioner has proved any such authorisation.

12. In rebuttal Shri Prem Rattan Nai has been examined on oath. He in his cross examination has testified that he participates in the meetings of Rajasthan Bank Employees Union whose member he has been since 1986. He also testifies that he does not know as to when the meeting of the union took place to raise his dispute. He also says that he cannot say as to when any resolution was passed for his dismissal. He also says that after his removal in 1985 he wrote a letter to the union regarding his removal.

13. There is no dispute in this case that no evidence has been produced by the petitioner showing that any resolution was passed by the union to espouse the cause of the eight workmen. In the absence of such evidence it cannot be said that the union authorised by resolution to espouse the cause of the workmen or the majority of the workmen authorised the union to espouse their cause. Therefore, we don't have any hesitation in saying that union did not have any authority to raised the cause of the eight workmen as a collective cause. Still we have to see whether the union was competent to raise the cause of the eight workmen other than a collective cause. Now it is a settled law that in view of section 2(A) of the Act the union may raise the individual cause on behalf of an individual workman and such a cause would be an industrial dispute by virtue of section 2(A) of the Act. As stated earlier that the union has raised the dispute on behalf of eight workers, out of them only one worker Shri Prem Rattan Nai has been examined, and other have not been examined. In the absence of the examination of other several workers it cannot be said that the union was authorised by them to raise the dispute, regarding their removal. If it is so then it can be said about them that the union was not authorised to raise dispute on their behalf collectively or individually. This in other words means that so

far other workers excepting Prem Ratan Nai are concerned, there was no industrial dispute within the meaning of the Act and as such the reference so far as they are concerned, is not maintainable.

14. So far as Prem Ratan Nai is concerned, it is proved from his evidence that he had written union in 1986 about his removal and thereafter the union raised his cause. His statement has not been rebutted so by implication it shall be deemed that the authorised union to raise his dispute individually and union did raise it and the dispute which has been referred to this tribunal is an industrial dispute by virtue of Section 2(a) of the Act. Therefore, so far as he is concerned the argument of the learned representative for the non-petitioner about there being no industrial dispute is turn-down. So far as other workers are concerned, the objection of the learned representative for the non-petitioner is sustained.

15. Having decided the preliminary objection, now we shall take up the points for determination in the order stated hereinbefore in their order.

Point No. 1 :

16. While dealing with the preliminary objections raised by the non-petitioner, we have already held that reference regarding Shri Chandra Shekhar, Ghanshyam, Rajendra, Dinesh, Ugan Singh, Kishori Lal and Satveer Prasad is not maintainable, as the dispute raised on their behalf by the union is not an industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(k) or 2(a) of the Act and as such it cannot be said that the non-petitioner's were unjustified in terminating their services. In other words, it can be said that so far as they are concerned, this point is decided against them.

17. Having decided this point against seven above named workmen except Prem Ratan Nai, now we have to further see whether termination of the services of Prem Ratan Nai is justified and whether by recruiting fresh persons and non-consideration of the worker Prem Ratan Nai under Section 25-H of the Act is justified ?

18. For deciding this point, it is necessary first to deal with the evidence which has been led by both the sides. On behalf of the petitioner Shri Prem Ratan Nai has been examined on oath. He in his statement has testified that in the year 1983 he worked for 68 days and in the year 1984 he worked for 20 days and in the year 1985 he worked for 62 days. He has also stated on oath that he was removed on 11-8-85 by verbal order. The non-petitioner has examined Rajendra Arora. He in his statement has admitted that the worker Prem Ratan Nai worked for 68, 20 and 62 days in 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively. It is established that Shri Prem Ratan Nai was employee of the non-petitioner for 68 days, 20 days and 62 days in the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively. After the proof of the above fact, now we have to further see whether the workman Prem Ratan Nai is entitled to the protection of Section 25-H and whether his termination is justifiable. In this regard the learned representative of the workman has argued that the workman was employed in 1983, in 1984 and in 1985. Under Section 25-G of the

Act it was a must on the part of the non-petitioner to have drawn a seniority list of categories of the employers to which he belongs and that after retrenchment for vacancies which arose after his retrenchment, the non-petitioner ought to have sent a notice to him and ought to have offered employment to him. But the non-petitioner did not do it, they neither sent a notice to him nor offered any employment to him. Rather on the contrary other persons Rewant Ram Nai was kept in his place from 12-11-85 and Permishwar Lal Nai was kept from 22-11-85 to 17-2-86, Permanand Nai from 27-1-86 to 28-5-86, Sampat Lal Nai from 25-9-86 to 20-1-87, Om Prakash Nai 20-5-97 to 23-6-97, Satya Narain Nai from 24-6-87 to 28-9-87, Shubha Narain Nai from 26-2-88 to 31-5-88, Chand Vardia from 23-6-89 to 16-6-90, Kashi Ram from 18-6-90 to 28-8-90, Mahaveer Prasad from 24-9-90 to 12-12-90 and Randhir Mal Nai from 20-12-90 to 6-4-91. The learned representative further argued that for the above periods during which above persons were employed it was a must for them under Section 25-H of the Act that in place of offering employment to the above persons it was mandatory on the part of non-petitioner that they ought to have offered employment to the petitioner Prem Ratan Nai but instead of doing so the non-petitioners employed the above persons for the above mentioned periods and thus they flouted the provisions of Section 25-H of the Act and also unjustifiably terminated the services of the workman. In support of his arguments the learned representative for the petitioner relied upon the following rulings :

- (1) Surya Prakash Vs. Rajasthan Text Book Board, Jaipur and others, RLR 1991 (2) page 691.
- (2) Steel Authority of India Ltd. Vs. Presiding Officer and another, LLJ 1994 page 720.

16. While drawing the attention of the tribunal regarding the law laid down in them, the learned representative urged that for the purposes of Section 25-H of the Act the worker is not required to have worked for 240 days. Even if he has worked for less than 240 days the workers is still entitled to the protection given under Sections 25-G and H of the Act.

17. On the other hand the learned representative for the non-petitioner argued that from the evidence on the record, it is proved that the workman has not worked continuously in the non-petitioner's bank. He has worked in breaks for 150 days in a period of three years and that too as a casual worker against leave vacancy or against a work of casual nature. He has also further argued in view of these facts it cannot be said that Prem Ratan Nai acquired any right under Sections 25-G or 25-H of the Act. In support of his argument the learned representative relied upon the following rulings :

- (1) Shashikant vs. State of Rajasthan and others MLC, Rajasthan U. C. Page 358
- (2) State of Himachal Pradesh vs. Suresh Kumar and another, JT 1996 (2) (SC) 455.

- (3) Allahabad Bank vs. Shri Prem Singh, (SC) FLR 1996 (74) page 2339.
- (4) State of Haryana vs. Surendra Kumar 1997 (1) LLN page 1027.
- (5) Morrille Cooperative Society Ltd., vs. Ram Kishan (1995) 5, SCC page 653.
- (6) U.P. State Cooperative Len Den Development Bank vs. Taj Mulk Ansari and others 1994 (Spp.) (2) SCC, page 745.

18. Referring the above ruling and the law laid down therein the learned representative for the non-petitioner contended that in view of the law laid down in them, any daily wager who is not appointed to the post according to rules and who is merely a daily wager does not have any right to the post because his services stand terminated at the end of each day and as such the employer is under no obligation to retain him in service or to provide employment in future by virtue of his having worked as a daily wager towards leave vacancy. Here in this case it is an admitted fact that the workman Prem Ratan Nai was not appointed against a regular post or any such post which could have been regularised in future. He was employed against the vacancy which arose whenever any permanent employee proceeded on leave. Thus, he was simply a casual worker whose services stood terminated on each day or on the day when the person on leave came back to join his duties. Thus his removal does not amount to retrenchment and by not offering employment to him by way of notice does not offend the provisions of section 25-H of the Act. In the last he argued that in Satyam's case relied upon by the petitioner the Hon'ble Supreme Court refused to provide any relief to the worker on the grounds that the other persons who have been employed in the industry during the intervenning period of several years have not been impleaded and that the dispute has been raised after a long delay. This ruling perfectly applies to this case and the workman is not entitled to any relief.

19. I bestowed my earnest attention on the rival contentions. Before dealing with them I would like to briefly state the law laid down therein. In the rulings relied upon by the petitioner it has been laid down that for the purposes of application of Section 25-H the workman is not required to have worked for more than 240 days. That in other words means that any workers who has put in services for less than 240 days are entitled to the protection provided by section 25-H of the Act provided they are workmen of the industry by whom he is retrenchment.

20. Having discussed with the rulings of petitioner, now I shall take up the ruling relied upon by the petitioner. In W.L.Ca. Raj UC (Supra) the Hon'ble Raj. High Court has held that in case of the daily rated employee it is option of the worker to come to work on a particular day or not. No action can be taken against him for his absence nor that amounts to indiscipline. Similarly, the employee is also free to continue or not to continue the services. Such discontinuance does not require application of principle of natural justice.

21. In Suresh Kumar's case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that appointment on daily wages basis is not an appointment to a post according to rules. They perform the duties of transitory nature and are not appointed to a post and they work so long as the work exists. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Satyam's case has held that when third party interest has arisen due to employment of other persons in the industry during the intervening period then without impleading such persons no relief can be granted specially when the party is guilty of the laches.

22. In 1997 LLN (1) 27, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that daily wager is on contract basis and do not have any right to a post as such until they are duly selected and appointed. In 1995 (5) SCC page 653 the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that when the workman of Sugar Mills worked only during crushing season, cessation of their work consequent to closure of season does not amount to retrenchment. In such cases 25-H of the Act does not apply.

23. In Taj Mulk Ansari's case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that here service of 24 days in a year does not entitle a daily rated worker to regularisation, when the workman every time is employed for a spell of three months and the last employment was of 7 days only. In such cases non notice under Section 25-H is required to be given.

24. From the rulings and law laid down therein and narrated above, following principles can be deduced :

1. If a workman is a daily rated worker and his work is of seasonal nature, transitory or short lived, then removal of such workman does not amount to retrenchment and section 25-H does not have any application.
2. A daily wager does not have a right to post unless his appointment is according to the rules after due selection.
3. The services of a daily rated worker is a contractual service and it comes to an end on each day till he is duly selected.
4. If in the intervening period other workmen have been employed and such persons have not been impleaded the workman is not entitled to relief specially when the matter has been raised after a very long time of retrenchment.

25. Having deduced the principles from the rulings, now we shall proceed to determine whether non giving of notice to the workman and employment of other persons in the intervening period amounts to breach of section 25-H of the Act. It is an admitted fact that the workman Prem Ratan Nai was employed in Dungargarh branch of the non-petitioner in June, July, August, September, October of 1983 the workman worked for 7 days, 7 days, 9 days, 12 days, and 7 days respectively. Similarly it is also an admitted fact that in 1984 in the month of April, July, September, October and December

the workman worked for 6 days, 3 days, 8 days, 3 days and one day respectively. Similarly it is also an admitted fact that in 1985 the workmen in April, May, July and August worked for 8 days, 2 days and 15 days and 3 days respectively. It is also an admitted fact that the workman has not worked continuously for a week in any year he has worked intermittently on different dates. The workman in his cross examination has admitted that he was not employed against a post through employment exchange regularly. He has also admitted that he was kept on employment as and then any permanent employee went on leave or some one went out on transfer. The above admission of the workman is if read with the above admitted facts, then it is clearly established that he was purely a daily rated workman and he was not appointed against a regular post after due selection according to rules and that his work was of transitory and casual nature. his removal from the work after the employee came back from leave or after the transitory work has ceased to exist cannot amount to removal/retrenchment if judged in the light of principles stated above. If then we have no hesitation in reaching to the conclusion that provisions of section 25-H of the Act does not apply in this case and mere employment of other persons for a transitory period or otherwise does not attract provisions of section 25-H of the Act.

26. As a result of foregoing discussion, the point under hand is decided against the workman.

POINT NO. 2 :

27. Since point No. 1 has been decided against the workman, and the workman has not impleaded the other workmen employed in the inter-regum period, so the workman is not entitled to any relief. Consequently this point is also decided against the workman.

28. As a result of the foregoing discussion the following award is passed in the matter .

"The action of the management of Bank of Baroda in terminating the services of the workmen referred to in the reference and not considering them for further employment while recruiting fresh hands is legal and justified. The workman are not entitled to any relief."

29. The Award is pronounced in the open court today the 19th December, 1998. Let the award be sent to the Central Government for publication.

M. C. TAYLOR, Judge

नई दिल्ली, 26 जुलाई, 1999

का.आ. 2360:— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्तर्गण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत गोल्ड मार्टिन लि. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उसके कर्मकारों के बीच, अन्तुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक

विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलौर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं.एल-43012/05/91-आई.आर (विविध)]
बी.एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th July, 1999

S.O. 2360.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bharat Gold Mines LTD., and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 26-7-99.

[No. L-43012/05/91-IR(Misc.)]
B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

DATED : 20-7-1999

PRESENT :

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA

PRESIDING OFFICER

C.R. No. 41/92

I PARTY

The Secretary
(B.G.M.L. Employees Union
Marikuppam
K.G.F.

II PARTY

The Managing Director
B.G.M.L.
Oorgaum
K.G.F.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No L-43012/5/91-IR (Misc.) dated 13-4-1992 on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of BGML in imposing punishment on Shri. Shreedhara Selva Moorthy by reducing his salary from Rs. 570/- to Rs. 500/- is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?"

2. The second party has imposed punishment of reducing the salary from Rs. 570/- to Rs. 500/- after conducting a domestic enquiry on the allegation imputed in the show cause notice dated 12-9-1988. It was alleged that this workman along with some 20 to 30 teenagers assaulted the Head Sectional Clerk Sri. B. Sreeraman at the Medical establishment office on 6-9-1988.

3. The workman in the claim statement has denied the said allegation and he has also questioned the validity of domestic enquiry and resultant punishment.

4. The second party in their counter statement have justified the action taken by them on the proved misconduct established in the domestic enquiry which according to them was conducted in accordance with standing order and principles of natural justice.

5. This tribunal has framed a preliminary issue to give a finding on the validity of domestic enquiry. In spite of the adjournments granted from time to time the second party was not able to conduct the evidence on the validity of domestic enquiry and they have also not made available the enquiry papers which was in their custody. Consequent to this conduct the validity of domestic enquiry was held against the second party. We have not examined the first party workman in the absence of any documents as he will confine to what he has stated in the claim statement. Therefore, it will become a mere formality. The learned advocates are directed to make their submission on the available materials and heard their arguments.

6. It is established beyond reasonable doubt that the management failed to establish the misconduct alleged against the first party workman. They have also failed to prove the validity of domestic enquiry. In view of this it shall be presumed that there is no domestic enquiry at all. If this conclusion is reached the management are not entitled to impose any punishment against this workman. Having regards to these facts and circumstances the following order is passed :

ORDER

The second party management are not justified in imposing the punishment to Shri. Shreedhara Selva Moorthy by reducing his salary from Rs. 570/- to Rs. 500/-. Consequent to this order the second party are directed to pay the difference of pay thus deducted consequent to the order passed after domestic enquiry.

The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the stenographer, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 20-7-99.)

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जुलाई, 1999

का.आ. 2361.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि. के प्रबन्धन के संवद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलौर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं.एल-43012/13/91-आई.आर (विविध)]
बी.एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th July, 1999

S.O. 2361.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 26-7-99.

[No. L-43012/13/91-IR(Misc.)]
B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, Bangalore

Dated 20-7-1999

PRESENT :

Justice R. Ramakrishna, Presiding Officer.

C.R. No. 24/92

I PARTY

Sri. N. Sundar Rajan
Senior Vice President
BGML Labour Association
(Oorgaum, K)G.F.

II PARTY

The Managing Director
B.G.M.L.
Oorgaum
K.G.F.-563120

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-43012/13/91-IR(Misc) dated 13-2-1992 on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of BGML, KGF is justified in dismissing Sri. Rangappa Ticket No. 2537/165398 from services w.e.f. 29-1-1991? If not, what relief is he entitled to?"

2. The first party was dismissed from service w.e.f. 29-1-1991 after conducting a domestic enquiry. The alleged misconduct was unauthorised absent to work as and when he wishes to stay back without obtaining prior permission or leave from the competent authority. The conduct of this workman was treated by the second party as deliberately dislocating the work schedule.

3. The domestic enquiry was conducted for the unauthorised absent committed during January 1990 to August 1990 totalling 185 days. To this fact a show cause notice was issued to him on 14-9-1990. The workman sent a reply on 19-9-1990 giving reasons for his absence was due to the fact that a family dispute between himself and his brother. The second party instituted a domestic enquiry by appointing an officer of the company as enquiry officer. During the course of the enquiry the workman took the same contention and accepted the charges. In spite of this acceptance, the management examined two witnesses. The necessary documents were also marked in the enquiry.

4. The enquiry officer has taken into consideration the plea of guilt made by this workman and also considered his previous bad service in the company. The second party made available the unauthorised absent dates by this workman as follows :—

1987—6 days
1988—47 days
1989—199 days
1990—260 days

In fact the second party imposed the punishment of suspending for one working day for the previous absence on the charge sheets.

5. We have initially framed a preliminary issue to give a finding on the validity of domestic enquiry due to various contentions raised by this workman. The second party filed counter statement justifying the validity of domestic enquiry and the dismissal of this workman.

6. When the matter came up for consideration to decide the validity of domestic enquiry this tribunal having found that this workman has pleaded guilty and he was also not willing to cross examine the management witnesses in the domestic enquiry, concluded that there is no necessity to

give a finding on this issue by examining the enquiry officer and the workman by taking consent of the learned Advocates. The parties are allowed to address their arguments on merits.

7. The facts disclosed above is the admitted facts which are not in dispute. The learned Advocate for the first party has prayed to invoke Section 11A to pass the Award for re-instatement, and other benefits.

8. This submission of the learned Advocate is heard only to reject. Admittedly this workman is a chronic absentee to the work without obtaining any permission from the employer. An earlier punishment imposed to him does not created any serious responsibility to him. In addition to this the second party company is now sinking.

Having regard to these facts and circumstances the second party are justified in dismissing this workman for his regular absenteeism.

The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the stenographer, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 20-7-1999.)

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जुलाई, 1999

का. आ. 2362— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि. के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलौर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं.एल-43012/25/91-आई.आर (विधि)]
बी.एम.डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th July, 1999

S.O. 2362.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 2-7-99.

[No. L-43012/25/91-IR(Misc)]
B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated : 20-7-1999

PRESENT :

Justice R. Ramakrishna, Presiding Officer.
C. R. No. 31/1992

I PARTY

The Secretary,
B.G.M.L. Employees Union,
Oorgaum,
K. G. F. :—563120

II PARTY

The Managing Director,
B.G.M.L.
Oorgaum
K.G.F.: 563120.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-43012/25/91-IR(Misc.) dated 25-3-1992 on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action taken by the management of BGML, KGF in dismissing Shri K.V. Padmanaban, PE No. 065467, Nundydoorg Mill is justifiable? if not, to what relief he is entitled to?"

2. The first party was working as a general labourer at Nandidurga Mines at the relevant point of time. He was dismissed from services during 1991 after conducting a domestic enquiry on the allegation of committing theft of employers property. In the show cause notice it is stated that on 31-1-1991 at about 8.30 hours when he was coming out of the mill main gate, he was found in possession of a blue coloured bag containing about 2 Kgs. of gold bearing sand kept hidden in the abdomen. On this allegation a domestic enquiry was conducted.

3. The enquiry officer on the basis of the material placed in the domestic enquiry came to the conclusion that the allegation of charge was proved, by his findings Ex-M-11. In fact as many as six witnesses were examined for the second party and the first party also examined two witnesses to prove his innocence. The Disciplinary authority has accepted the report and after giving necessary opportunity to this workman passed in order of dismissal vide Ex-M-14 dated 29-6-91 was made. The workman raised a dispute resulted in this reference.

4. The parties are advised to file their respective statements. The first party in his claim statement has strongly questioned the validity of domestic enquiry and also order of the disciplinary authority in dismissing the service of the enquiry report. The management justified their action on the proved misconduct of theft which according to them was proved in the domestic enquiry.

5. This tribunal has framed a preliminary issue to give a finding on the domestic enquiry. The management examined the enquiry officer as MW-1. The workman examined himself as WW-1. This tribunal on the basis of the materials placed before it gave a finding on this issue by the order dated 21-8-1997 against the management. However a permission was given to the second party to prove the misconduct independently.

6. Consequent to this finding the second party examined two witnesses as MW-2 and MW-3. The prayer of the second party for granting of time for further evidence is rejected by this tribunal as considerable time has been elapsed. Meanwhile the workman filed an application for interim relief. This tribunal after contest allowed the said application vide order dated 12-2-1999 directing the second party to give interim relief at the rate of 50 per cent of the last drawn salary w.e.f. 21-8-1997. On the submission made by the workman that they have not paid the interim relief, the management was directed to explain why they are not obeying the order of the tribunal. Consequent to this direction the second party filed two applications IA No. 2 and IA No. 3. They have contended that this workman has already attained the age of superannuation as on 31-12-1991, therefore second party have not paid the interim relief as ordered by this court. In fact similar order was passed on this application advising them to make the payment irrespective of the fact that this workman was due for superannuation on 31-12-1991. We have also heard the dispute on merits as further adjournment sought by the second party was refused.

7. The witnesses examined are MW-2 Shri Bhagwan Singh a watch and ward and MW-3 Khasi Ali Khan a Security Guard. The evidence of both these witnesses are that on 31-12-1991 this workman was searched and he was found carrying a bundle which contained mud with gold contents. Thereafter the security officer came and action charged of this case.

8. The evidence on the very face of it cannot be treated as sufficient to up-hold the proof of misconduct alleged by the second party. Therefore it is established that the second party have not able to prove the misconduct independently. In view of the fact that the domestic enquiry is already set aside. The obvious conclusion is that the punishment imposed to this workman is not on any proved misconduct. In view of these facts and circumstances the following order is made:

ORDER

The second party are not justified in dismissing the services of this workman w.e.f. 29-6-1991. Since this workman has reached the age of superannuation as on 31-12-1991 there is no question of any re-instatement. However this workman is entitled to backwages from the date of his suspension till the date of his superannuation. If any subsistence allowance is paid during the course of domestic enquiry the same shall be adjustable for a deduction in the amounts collected as full salary from the date of suspension till the date of superannuation i.e. 31-12-1991. Consequent to this order the first party is also entitled for his retirement benefits as if that he has not been dismissed from services.

The reference is answered accordingly.

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जुलाई, 1999

का. आ. 2363.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि. के प्रबंध तंत्र के संबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बंगलौर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-7-99 को प्राप्त आया।

[सं. एल-43015/2/91-आई.आर. (विधि)]
बी.एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th July, 1999

S.O. 2363.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 26-7-99.

[No. L-43015/2/91-IR(Misc.)]
B.M. DAVID, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated 21-7-1999

PRESENT:

Justice R. Ramakrishna, Presiding Officer.

C. R. No. 89/92

I PARTY

The President,
Bharat Gold Miner's Association,
No. 545, Near Punjabi Line,
Oorgaum P.O.,
K.G.F.

II PARTY

The Managing Director,
Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.,
Oorgaum-563120
K.G.F.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-43015/2/91-IR (Misc.) dated 11-12-1992 on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of BGML is justified in rejecting the demand of re-employment of Sri Gaffar General Labourer, P No. 157600, who was dismissed from service on 4-12-1990 for unauthorised absent? If not, to what relief he is entitled?"

2. In the dispute the justification of the management in rejecting the demand for the re-employment of Sri Gaffar, is the point for adjudication.

3 The President of BGM Association, who espoused the cause of this workman has filed the claim statement. I am not going to elaborate the various contents raised in this claim statement as it relates to the validity of domestic enquiry which I will highlight in the latter part of this award. As it regards to the merits of the case except a prayer to take sympathetic view in respect of this workman no other averments are made.

4. The second party in their counter statement have initially justified the domestic enquiry. As it regards to the merits they have contended that this workman was an habitual absentee from the work and in fact some punishment imposed earlier does not improved his conduct.

5. Though a preliminary issue was framed by my predecessor in office, with regard to the validity of domestic enquiry the same is now decided without directing the parties to lead their evidence. This method is adopted in view of the fact that the second party gave a show cause notice to this workman for his unauthorised absence of 157 days from January 1990 to September 1990. This workman gave a reply admitting his unauthorised absence and given reasons that he was engaged in attending his young daughter who had polio disease. On an appraisal of the proceedings this workman pleaded guilty to the charges which was explained to him. Infact his statement was also recorded.

6. The enquiry officer solely relied on the acceptance of guilt and the statement made by this workman and proceeded to give a finding without recording evience of any other witness. Therefore, the several contentious raised in the claim statement filed on behalf of this party is only an after though which does not merit consideration.

7. Now coming to the merits of the case it is admitted that this workman remained absent for long period as shown in the show cause notice. The II party also placed material that this workman is in the habit of remaining absent unauthorisedly and the related punishment imposed to him. His previous absent are :

Year	No. of days absent
1987	90 days
1988	68 days
1989	81 days
1999	195 days

PUNISHMENT INFLICTED

8. In view of this admitted facts this workman does not deserve any sympathetic approach. Therefore the following order is made :

2346 GI/99-12

ORDER

The second party are justified in rejecting the demand of re-employment who was dismissed from service on 4-12-1990 for unauthorised absent. The reference is answered accordingly.

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जुलाई, 1999

का. आ. 2364.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मेजागन डोक लि. के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलूर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-45011/1/95-आई.आर. (विविध)]
बी.एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th July, 1999

S.O. 2364.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Mazagon Dock Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 26-7-99.

[No. L-45011/1/95-IR(Misc.)]
B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, BANGALORE

DATED : 19-7-1999

PRESENT :

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

C.R. NO. 149/97

I PARTY

The Gen. Secretary,
Mazagon Dock Ltd., Employees Assn.,
Panambur,
Mangalore-575 010.

II PARTY

The Dy. General Manager,
Mazagon Dock Ltd.,
Mangalore Yard,
Panambur,
Mangalore-575 010.

AWARD

New Delhi, the 26th July, 1999

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-45011/1/95-IR(Misc.), dated 26-7-1996 on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Mazagon Dock Ltd., in imposing the penalty of with-holding of one increment and recovery of money of 8 of the employees (as listed below) is justified ? If not to what relief the workman are entitled ?"

- (1) Shri Venkatesh N. Rao, Semi-skilled, (2) Babu, Semi-skilled, (3) Ananda B. Semi-skilled, (4) Panduranga Bangera, Semi-skilled, (5) Shreedhar Rao, Sr. Attendant, (6) Prabhakar Rao, B. V., Semi-skilled, (7) Abdul Samad, Semi-skilled, (8) Vittal Salian, Semi-skilled.

2. Consequent to receipt of this reference the same is registered and necessary notices are issued to both parties.

3. In spite of the notice being served the first party who is represented by General Secretary has not made any efforts to file their claim statement. The second party represented by the Advocate. Since this tribunal has passed a erroneous order of placing the second party as ex-parte. Application was filed and the same is allowed today. This tribunal again noted the absence of the concerned workman and the General Secretary who espoused the case of the concerned workman.

4. Since the first party is not evincing any interest in deciding the matter on merits, it is obvious that they have no case to prove. Consequent to this conclusion the following order is made :

ORDER

The reference is rejected.

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 26 जुलाई, 1999

का. आ. 2365 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्वय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मेजांगन डोक लि. के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अन्वय में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलूर के पंचसट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन.-45011/2/93-आई. आर. (विविध)]
बी. एस. डेविड, हेल्ड अधिकारी

S.O. 2365.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Mazagon Dock Ltd., and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 26-7-99.

[No. L-45011/2/93-IR(Misc.)]

B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, BANGALORE

DATED : 19-7-1999

PRESENT :

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer
C.R. NO. 59/93

I PARTY

The General Secretary,
Mazagon Dock Ltd.,
Employees' Association,
Panambur,
New Mangalore-575 010.

II PARTY

The Dy. General Manager,
Mazagon Dock Ltd.,
Mangalore Yard,
Panambur,
Mangalore-575 010.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-45011/2/93-IR(Misc.), dated 24/27-9-93 on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Mazagon Dock Ltd., Mangalore in imposing the punishment of with holding of increment for the years 1992 and 1993 on Sh. Venkatesh N. Rao justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

2. The reference is received on 1-10-1993. Immediately it was registered and notices are sent to both parties. On the first day of hearing the second party has made their appearance through their Advocate. The first party who appears to have sent a letter for time on 29-10-1993, has not appeared altogether for the last 13 hearings. This tribunal without passing any order just noted his absence and adjourned the case for his appearance and to file

claim statement. Infact notices after notices served but he has not made any effect either on the Union or on workman. The case is once again called today but it is found that the first party is again absent and the concerned workman also not made any efforts to file the claim statement. Infact it is noted that a learned Advocate filed Vakalath-Nama for the first party on 22-1-1997.

3. It is undoubtedly the laches and carelessness of the first party is the reason in keeping this dispute in pending. In view of these circumstances the following order is made :

ORDER

The reference is rejected.

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जुलाई, 1999

का. आ. 2366:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार न्यू मंगलोर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलोर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.—45012/1/93-आई. आर. (विविध)]
डी. एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th July, 1999

S.O. 2366.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of New Mangalore Port Trust and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-7-99.

[No. L-45012/1/93-JR(Misc.)]
B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, BANGALORE

DATED : 19-7-1999

PRESENT :

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer
C.R. 66/94

I PARTY

The General Secretary,
New Mangalore Port and Dock,
Workers Union,
Market Building,
Panambur,
Mangalore-575 010.

II PARTY

The Chairman,
New Mangalore Port
Trust,
Panambur,
Mangalore-575 010.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-45012/1/93-JR (Misc.), dated 11-8-1994 on the following schedule :

"Whether the management of New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, is justified in imposing the penalty of stoppage of two increments, on Sri. D. Manikrishna, Mali-cum-Mazdoor effective on the increment accruing after issue of the order dated 28-7-1984 ? If not to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

2. This reference is received on 24-8-1994. Immediately it was registered and the notices are sent to both parties. First party who has received the notice remained absent successfully on all the dates of hearing. Even this dispute was taken at Mangalore Camp, the first party remained absent.

3. This tribunal issued a fresh notices to appear at Bangalore and file claim statement. Once again the first party has not appeared and file the claim statement.

4. Since the first party has deliberately flouted the mandatory provisions contained under Rule 10B is not entitled for any more indulgence. Consequent to this the following order is made :

ORDER

The reference is rejected.

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जुलाई, 1999

का.आ. 2367:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल मिक्स कोर्ड के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलोर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-7-1999 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-42012/134/95-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]
कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th July, 1999

S.O. 2367.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of

the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Silk Board and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-7-99.

No. L-42012/134/95-IR(DU)
KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, BANGALORE.

Dated : 9-7-1999.

PRESENT :

Justice R. Ramakrishna, Presiding Officer.
C. R. No. 276/97

I PARTY:

The President
Central Silk Board Employees
Union (Regd.), New 59,
6th cross, K. R. Vanam,
Mysore-570 008.

II PARTY :

The Assistant Director,
CSTRI, Demonstration-
Training Centre, Central
Silk Board, Clo. Govt.,
Silk Farm, Hindupur-
515 202, Ananthpur Dist.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-42012/134/95-IR(DU) dated 4-4-1997 on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Central Silk Technological Research Institute Demonstration-cum-Training Centre, Central Silk Board, Government Silk Farm, Hindupur in retrenching the workman, Sh. K. H. Narayana, S/o K. N. Narasappa w.e.f. 22-5-1991 is justified ? If not, to what relief the employee is entitled ?"

2. Both parties in obedience to the notices issued to them have filed claim statement and counter statement respectively. After proceedings are completed this tribunal framed two additional issues as it relates to jurisdiction raised by the second party.

3. On 31-5-1999 it is submitted that the first party died on 16-4-1999. A direction was given to make necessary application to bring the legal representatives. In spite of two adjournments the learned Advocate for the first party has not taken any steps to bring the legal representatives. In view of these situation, this tribunal has made the following order:

ORDER

The reference is rejected as abated.

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 जुलाई, 1999

का.आ. 2368 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार गीजतल मुगा रिसर्च स्टेशन, बोको के प्रबन्धन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, गुवाहाटी के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-42011/19/96-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]
कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th July, 1999

S.O. 2368.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Guwahati, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Regional Muga Research Station, Boko and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-7-1999.

[No. L-42011/19/96-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VARMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL : GUWAHATI : ASSAM
Reference No. 13(C) of 1997.

PRESENT :

Shri K. Sarma, B.A., LL.B.,
Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal, Guwahati.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute

BETWEEN :

The Management of
Regional Muga Research Station, Central Silk
Board, Boko.

Versus

Their 34 workmen.

Date of Award : 13-7-99.

AWARD

This Industrial Dispute has been referred to by the Desk Officer, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, under memo No. L-42011/19/96-IR(DU) dated 27-10-97 to adjudicate the dispute arising between the management of Regional Muga Research

Station under Central Silk Board at Boko and its workmen on the following issue :—

“Whether the action of the management of Regional Muga Research Station, Boko in terminating the services of 34 workmen and not giving them due opportunity of re-employment is justified? If not, what relief the workmen are entitled to?”

On receipt of the reference, this Industrial Tribunal has registered this case and issued notice to both the parties calling upon them to appear before this tribunal and to file written objection and exchange their documents in support of their respective claim, in response to which both the parties have appeared and filed written statement/Addl. written statement and document etc. After filing written statement, both the parties have adduced oral evidence and exhibited document in support of their respective claim.

I have heard the arguments advanced by the learned advocate for both the parties and perused the materials on record and found as follows :

The fact of the case in brief is that the management, Regional Muga Research Station at Boko, under the administrative control of Silk Board under the Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India is functioning at Boko, the object of which is to carry out research work for development of Muga Silk Industries and prepared different time bound developmental scheme for its beneficence. For aforesaid purpose, the Institute has 26 regular time scale firm worker. But some time, to meet some time bound developmental scheme, the management has to engage some casual labour on seasonal basis purely temporarily.

The worker union, under the name and style of Boko Anchalik Muga Gabeshana Kendra Sramik Santha, has contended that the apart from the 26 regular workers there are a set of seasonal workers who have been performing similar nature of job as has been performed by the regular labour. The 34 worker who has raised this industrial dispute through their union under the name and style Boko Anchalik Muga Gabeshana Kendra Sramik Santha seeking regularisation of their job had been working in the establishment at different time. Their further contention is that the management has taken step to regularise the service of 12 workers out of 34 and process of regularisation has been started through local employment exchange. But union requested the management to regularise this 12 workers on seniority basis and remaining workmen on phase manner. The management, instead of regularising them, has retrenched the 34 workmen from service. The conciliation proceeding was instituted with the help of Ministry of Labour, Govt. of Assam, but it was met with failure and thereafter matter was referred to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour who ultimately referred this dispute to this tribunal for adjudication.

The main point to be decided in this reference is in the light of the schedule already mentioned therein above. The management adduced oral evidence where-in they have denied engagement of any 34 seasonal

worker at any point of time. According to them, they have engaged same seasonal workmen who are to work for a continuous period of 52—55 days. In view of this, the question of regularisation of 34 workmen does not arise. But in the evidence adduced by workmen, I find that this 34 worker raising this industrial dispute had worked in that Institute as seasonal workmen during the period of 1992-94. In support of their contention, they have filed some document ext. F(1) to F(21) by which they want to establish that they worked in the Institute at relevant time. From ext. document filed by the management, I find that they have not denied the engagement of 34 seasonal worker raising this Industrial Dispute. In said document addressed to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central) Guwahati, the management has stated that they have engaged all total 44 seasonal workers and not 34, but they have expressed their inability to regularise them for want of regular nature of work. From this document, it is clear that present workmen raising this industrial dispute worked in the Institute as seasonal worker. In the oral evidence adduced by the management, I find that although process of regularisation was started, but it could not be implemented as the modalities of implementation of the scheme has been changed. They have also admitted in their evidence that they have written a letter to the Employment Exchange for regularisation of some of workmen.

From the perusal of all the material on record, I find that engagement of 34 workers on seasonal basis in the year 1992-94 has been an admitted position of fact and step was also taken by management through employment exchange to regularise them has also been established. But regularisation can not be done due to change of modalities of scheme. As all the workmen raising this industrial dispute are poor local unemployed youth and most of them belong to tribal community and they have casually worked in the establishment, in view of this it is ordered that the management should take step to regularise their service on seniority basis and on phase manner as demanded by the workmen.

For the foregoing reason, this reference is answered with a direction to management to regularise the workmen in aforesaid manner.

I give this award on this the 13th July, 1999 under my hand seal.

K. SARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 1999

का.आ. 2369 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 11) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कलकत्ता टेलीफोन, कलकत्ता के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. पृष्ठ-40012/223/95-आई.आर. (डी.ए.)]

अनुसूचित राज बर्मा, ईरक अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th July, 1999

S.O. 2369.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Telephones, Calcutta and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-7-99.

No. L-40012/223/95-IR(DU)
KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA
Reference No. 26 of 1996

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of
Calcutta Telephones.

AND

Their workman

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice A. K. Chakravarti, Presiding
Officer.

APPEARANCE:

On behalf of Management—Mr. T. Chowdhury,
Advocate.

On behalf of Workman—Mr. M. S. Dutta, Advocate.

STATE : West Bengal. INDUSTRY : Telephones.

AWARD

By Order No. L-40012/223/95-IR(DU) dated 24-9-1996 the Central Government in exercise of its powers under section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

“Whether the action of the management of Calcutta Telephones, Calcutta not engaging Shri Samiran Banerjee after 31-5-95 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. One Samiran Banerjee has raised this industrial dispute alleging inter alia in his written statement that after his appointment as a casual worker for performance of jobs of perennial nature on 1-9-1988 his employer, the management of Calcutta Telephones, verbally terminated his service on and from 31-5-1993 without assigning any reason whatsoever and in contravention of the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. During his service period he performed jobs with the Tool carts under direct control and supervision of the concerned Junior Telecom Officer/Officers of the management. He also alleged that he worked continuously during the period of his engagement and worked for more than 240 days every year. He also alleged that he had to sign attendance register on attending office everyday and his

wages were paid on the basis of attendance so recorded in those attendance register through ACG-17 vouchers. On every month he had to sign those vouchers for drawing his wages which were paid on daily-rated basis. He made verbal representations to the management for his reinstatement in service without any effect. He accordingly raised this industrial dispute before the conciliation officer and all the efforts of conciliation having failed, the matter came up before this Tribunal for adjudication. The workman accordingly prayed for his reinstatement in service with back wages.

3. The management of the Calcutta Telephones in its written statement contested the case of the workman alleging, inter alia, that the reference is bad as there was no employer-employee relationship between the parties and as engagement of casual worker was prohibited in terms of the circular issued by the Director General, Posts and Telegraph, New Delhi dt. 30-3-85 and 22-6-1988. Such engagement was bad in law being lacking in jurisdiction and legality. It is also alleged that the concerned workman was initially engaged for few days on part time basis from 1-9-1988 to 31-12-1988 and also on part-time basis for 31 days in the month of August, September and December, 1989. The management denied that the job in which the workman was appointed was perennial in nature. It is alleged that the workman was appointed for completion of a time bound project work, namely, upgradation work of 55/54 Telephone Exchange. His service was required for conversion of Strowger Exchange to Electronic Exchange, and he was disengaged as soon as the said work was completed. The work was completed in February 1991 and prior to that he worked for 127 days from January to February 1991. The management denied that he rendered service for about 4 years or that his disengagement took place on 31-5-1992. It was denied that he ever did any work in 1992. Management also denied that it has violated any provisions of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in terminating the service of the workman. It is also alleged that the workman did not perform continuous service of 12 calendar months before he was disengaged. Management also denied that the concerned workman made any verbal representation for his reinstatement. Management also denied that the workman signed any attendance register and/or attendance sheet on every or any working day. Management accordingly prayed for dismissal of the case of the workman.

4. The workman in his rejoinder has denied the allegations made by the management in its written statement and reiterated his case that since he worked for more than 240 days preceding the date of his termination he was entitled to reinstatement with back wages in view of the admitted fact the management while effecting his retrenchment did not comply with the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The workman also submitted a monthwise break-up of the days of his work in 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992. Workman also has stated that if the ACG-17 vouchers through which his wages were paid and the attendance register for those periods are produced, he will succeed in his case.

5. It appears from record that an application was also filed on behalf of the workman on 6-4-1998 for issuing necessary directions upon the management

for production of all ACG-17 vouchers in respect of the concerned workman for the years 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992 and also the attendance registers for those years. From the order of the Tribunal of the same date it will appear that the management raised no objection in respect of production of ACG-17 vouchers by them, but submitted that it will have difficulty in production of the corresponding account books. It also appears from this order that in so far as production of attendance registers is concerned, neither any objection was taken by the management, nor any order was made.

6. Heard Mr. M. S. Dutta, learned Advocate for the workman and Mr. T. Chowdhury, learned Advocate for the management.

7. Though the workman examined only himself in this case, the management examined as many as four witnesses to substantiate its case. Management also produced certain documents, namely, some ACG-17 vouchers and two circulars.

8. Before proceeding to discuss the evidence adduced by the parties in this case, it is to be remembered that the workman in this case has engaged himself in a most uneven battle with a powerful adversary like the management which used to appoint casual labourers for terminating their services most unceremoniously after utilising the same for certain length of time. The workman in such cases has no other relief except under section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which, at least, gives him some protection. In cases where the workman has no access to the documents maintained by his employer, it becomes imperative for the employer to produce all the documents in its custody to reveal the truth about the period of the service rendered by the workman.

9. In the instant case, the concerned workman has urged the management from the very beginning upto the date of his examination before the Tribunal for production of the attendance registers and the ACG-17 vouchers and the corresponding ACE-2 accounts. The anxiety of the workman for production of these vital documents which are admittedly in the custody of the management are clearly understandable as he cannot have anything else to prove his own case that he worked from 1989 to 1992 under the management.

10. In the instant case, all that the management could produce are certain ACG-17 vouchers and corresponding ACE-2 accounts. Management wanted to prove by examination of its own witnesses that the concerned workman had rendered service only for the period mentioned by it. The management examined all the officers who prepared these ACG-17 vouchers and ACE-2 accounts. Of the four witnesses examined by the management for this purpose, MW-1 is Biseswar Dey, who was a Sub-divisional Officer of Bagbazar Exchange where the concerned workman worked. He wanted to prove that the concerned workman worked in Bagbazar Exchange for less than 2 months in the latter part of 1989 and proved the corresponding ACG-17 vouchers and ACE-2 accounts which are marked Ext; M-2 and M-2(a) collectively.

He, however, admitted that there are as many as four Sub Divisions in the Bagbazar Exchange and he could not say for how many days the concerned workman worked in other sub-divisions. He also admitted that apart from his division No. 1, he worked for some days in Sub-division No. 2. MW-2 is Prasanta Kumar Das who was posted as Sub-divisional Law Officer in 55/54 Exchange of Calcutta Telephones in 1991-92 Bagbazar Exchange. He said that he does not know the concerned workman and denied that he worked in any capacity in 55/54 Exchange in 1991-92. The falsity of his above statement shall at once be apparent from the following lines of his cross-examination:—

“The attention of the witness was drawn to the two xerox copies of two ACE-2 accounts. The witness admitted that he has signed the original but he stated that he does not know how the name of the concerned workman was recorded in these two ACE-2 accounts as receipt of Rs. 400 for his work for 10 days on 31-12-1991, 1-1-92 to 4-1-92 and 6-1-92 to 10-1-92. He also expressed his ignorance how another payment was made in favour of the concerned workman for his work on 17-2-92 to 22-2-92, 24-2-92 to 27-2-92. Let the xerox copies be kept for identification.

The money drawn on the vouchers has been paid to the persons named in the ACE-2 accounts. Corresponding ACG-17 vouchers in respect of the aforesaid payment was duly obtained by me.”

With a view to evade his responsibility he stated that ACE-2 accounts and ACG-17 vouchers were prepared by the J.T.O. and he had no occasion to verify the payments made to the workman. He was, however, positive in respect of the correctness of the aforesaid two ACE-2 accounts. Apart from showing the falsity of the statement made by this witness that he has never seen the concerned workman working in his exchange in 1991 to 1992 his evidence at least proves two things, namely that all the ACG-17 vouchers with corresponding ACE-2 accounts have not been produced before the Tribunal by the management intentionally and that the concerned workman worked beyond February, 1991 as alleged by the management in its written statement.

11. That the management was out to suppress the truth will be clearly apparent as it has never stated the exact date of termination of service of the concerned workman apart from the fact that it took place in February, 1991. The management also has not made any monthwise break-up of the period of days of service rendered by the concerned workman from 1-9-1988 to 31-12-1988 and from January 1990 to February 1991. MW-3 is Madhusudan Konar. He was posted as J.O. in 55/54 Exchange of Calcutta Telephones in 1990/1991. He came to prove that the concerned workman worked as a casual worker under him for four days from 22-1-1990 to 25-1-1990, and four days from 27-1-1990 to 30-1-1990. He proved the ACG-17 vouchers and corresponding ACE-2 accounts in respect of the period of work of the workman. He, however, admitted that he has no idea about the total period of work rendered by the

concerned workman under the Calcutta Telephones. MW-4 is Supriya Mitra who was posted as JTO-11 External at Bagbazar Telephone Exchange. He also proved that the concerned workman only worked under him for six days in 1990. He, however, could not say whether the concerned workman worked before or after that date without reference to the ACE-2 accounts and ACG-17 vouchers. He also admitted that he could not say whether there are other ACG-17 vouchers or ACE-2 accounts in respect of the concerned workman.

12. From the above evidence of the witnesses examined by the management it is clear that the concerned workman worked under the management from 1989 to 1992 and that the management has intentionally suppressed most of the ACG-17 vouchers and corresponding ACE-2 accounts, obviously for the purpose of showing that he worked for less than 240 days in either of these years. In respect of production of the attendance registers the management has taken the plea that there was no necessity of maintenance of attendance register and it was never been done by any officer of the management who are incharge of the engagement of the casual labourers. ADI the four witnesses examined by the management have stated in one voice that there is no system of maintenance of attendance register. The case of the management in its written statement is not specific that there is no system of maintenance of attendance register. In this connection reference may be made to the last part of the paragraph 6 of the management's written statement where it is stated that "It is also denied that the Applicant workman has signed any attendance register and/or attendance sheet on every, or, any working day." Maintenance of attendance register is one thing and not signing by the workman is another thing. What is stated in the written statement is that the workman has not signed the attendance register, but nowhere it is stated that no attendance register used to be maintained. I have already stated about the order dated 4-2-1998 where no objection was taken by the management in respect of production of attendance register. In this connection it must be noted that it is very difficult to believe that no attendance register used to be maintained for recording attendance of the casual workers. It is not that the casual workers are one or two in number but there is evidence that in certain exchanges there are casual workers whose number was quite substantial. It has transpired from evidence that the J.T.Os. are directly responsible for engagement and work of the casual workers. J.T.Os., it transpires from evidence, record such attendance on loose sheets of papers or putting tick mark on the dates mentioned in the calendar. It also transpires that such papers are destroyed. Such practice, if true, was liable to bring corruption and payment on the basis of unchecked and unverified statement of the officers without any record what-so-ever can hardly be believed. I am therefore not in a position to believe that there was no system of maintenance of attendance register as alleged by the management. It appears to me that the management has taken the plea of non-maintenance of attendance register in this case for the purpose of not producing the same before the Tribunal.

13. It will now be necessary to examine the evidence of the concerned workman in this case. He has stated that in 1989 he worked 245 days and in 1990, 281 days. He, however, could not remember the actual number of working days in 1991 or 1992. It further appears from his evidence that since the date of his joining on 1-9-1988 he worked continuously in 55 Exchange of Bagbazar upto 31-5-1992 without any break in service.

14. I have already shown that the management has suppressed the vital documents like attendance registers and some of the ACG-17 vouchers and corresponding ACE-2 accounts for the purpose of depriving the concerned workman of his right under the law. Such suppression by the management of such vital document shall give rise to the presumption that had these documents been produced it would not have supported the case of the management. In this connection, I am to refer to the case of *H. D. Singh v. Reserve Bank of India*, reported in 1986(1) LLJ 127 where in the absence of any evidence to the contrary by the employer the case of the employee that he had worked for more than 240 days had been accepted as true. As suppression of records shall be construed as non-production of records, the ratio propounded in that case shall be applicable to the facts of the instant case.

15. So, upon consideration of the facts, circumstances, evidence on record as well as position of law in the matter, I am to hold that the concerned workman has succeeded in proving that he worked till 31-5-1992 when his service was terminated and he worked for more than 240 days in the year preceeding the said date. There being admittedly no compliance of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the management by service of termination notice or payment of compensation, such termination must be held to be invalid, inoperative and void as held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide *State Bank of India v. N. Sundaramony* reported in 1976(1) LLJ 478, *Santosh Gupta v. State Bank of Patiala* reported in 1980(2) LLJ 72 and *American Express Bank's case* reported in 1985(2) LLJ 539.

16. The action of the management in terminating the service of the concerned workman with effect from 31-5-1992 therefore, was not justified. The workman is accordingly entitled to be reinstated in service. Since he remained unemployed from the date of termination of his service, he will also be entitled to all his back wages from the said date.

This is my Award.

A. K. CHAKRAVARTY, Presiding Officer

Dated, Calcutta.

The 19th July, 1999.

नई दिल्ली, 26 जुलाई, 1999

का.सा. 2370 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार क्वालि एण्ड एक्सेल प्लांट के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट

औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक-अधिकरण, बंगलूर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-07-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल.-41012/41/95-आई.आर. (बी. I)]

जी. रॉय, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th July, 1999

S.O. 2370.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Wheel and Axle Plant and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-07-1999:

[No. L-41012/41/95-IR(B-I)]

G. ROY, Desk Officer
ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, BANGALORE
Dated : 20th July, 1999

PRESENT :

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer
C.R. NO. 132/97

I PARTY.

Sri. M. K. Anand Kumar,
S/o M. D. Krishnappa,
No. 324, Attur Layout,
Yelahanka,
Bangalore-560 064.

II PARY

The Dy. Chief Mechanical
Engineer,
General Managers Office,
Wheel & Axle Plant,
Bangalore-560 064.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-41012/41/95-IR(BI) dated 17-4-96 for adjudication on the following Schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management in removal of Sh. M. K. Anand Kumar from service w.e.f. 10-8-1992 is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. The II party have conducted a Domestic Enquiry on the charge memo issued under rules 3(i), (ii) and (iii) of the Railway services (conduct) rules 1996. This charge sheet is dated 25-6-91. The
2346 GI/99-13

articles of charge was enclosed to the Memorandum which reads as follows :

3. Statement of articles of charge framed against Shri M. K. Anandkumar, AUO Mech. AMS.

Article I

That the said Shri M. K. Anand Kumar, while functioning as AUO in Axle Machine Shop at Stn. No. 4-E on 22-6-91 has been asked by his Shift Supervisor to clear the chips accumulated on the machine guideways/cross sides & platform etc. but the said employee has flatly refused to obey the instructions and did not clear the chips.

Article II

In spite of the repeated instructions, the said Shri M. K. Anand Kumar, is found not using the safety devices protective gears during working on the machine.

Article III

That the said Shri M. K. Anand Kumar is in the habit of leaving of accumulated chips the machine uncleared at the end of the shift, thereby exposing to risk of hazards/accidents on the workspot.

Article IV

That the said Shri M.K. Anand Kumar is deliberately slowing down the production on the machine thus reducing the production rate and causing loss to Railway Administration.

Article V

The above act of the employee shows disobedience of orders of his supervisors and willfull negligence, carelessness and lack of devotion to duty. Thus, he has violated Rule 3(i), (ii) & (iii) of Railway services (Conduct) Rule 1966 which enjoins that every Railway Servant shall at all time maintain devotion to duty and do nothing which is unbecoming of Railway Servant.

4. This workman was kept under suspension initially the same was revoked on 29-6-91. Ex. M-4 is the reply dated 27-6-91 to the charge memo. The II party have issued the charge memo and initiated Domestic Enquiry on the complaint made by Sh. S. Ravindra, Chargeman A, the immediate supervisor of this workman.

5. During the Domestic Enquiry the Enquiry Officer recorded the evidence of two witnesses for the management and also recorded the evidence of 3 witnesses in support of the defence. The Enquiry Officer made reliance of the entire evidence and gave a report as per Ex. M-3. In this report the Enquiry Officer came to the conclusion that the charges under Article 1, 3, 5 are proved and the charge under Article 2 and 4 are not proved

6. The Disciplinary Authority accepted the findings of the Enquiry Officer and passed a penalty of removal from service with immediate effect as per Ex. M-5. The appeal filed by this workman came to be rejected as per Ex. M-6. Later he has filed a revision after approaching Central Administrative Tribunal, Bangalore. The revision also came to be rejected vide Order Ex. M-7 dated 17-12-1993.

--7. Initially, on the basis of the contention raised by the I party thus Tribunal framed a preliminary issue to give a findings on the validity of Domestic Enquiry. After recording the evidence of Enquiry Officer and the concerned workman a detailed Order was passed on 15-2-99. By this order this tribunal upheld the validity of Domestic Enquiry as it relates to the procedure and opportunity given to the I party. We have reserved the opinion to give our finding on the question of perversity victimisation, unfair Labour Practice and disproportionate punishment.

8. We have heard the Learned Advocates for the I party and the II party. On the basis of the material available on records the following points arise for consideration :

- (a) Whether the I party is proved that the report of the Enquiry Officer is a perverse Order.
- (b) Whether the I party proved that the initiation of departmental enquiry is actuated with notice for victimisation which is an unfair labour practice.
- (c) Whether the misconduct alleged to have been proved in the enquiry requires a punishment of dismissal ? What Order ?

(a) Sri M. S. Anand, the learned advocate for the I party has submitted that the charges are very vague and the charges does not constitute a misconduct under law. The learned advocate further submitted that the Enquiry Officer has conducted the enquiry in a very casual manner and he has not taken into consideration the evidence placed by the witnesses examined on behalf of the I party and also the discussion of evidence of the management witnesses is totally inadequate and therefore the Order is perverse. Since this is perverse order the Disciplinary Authority, Appellate Authority and the revisionary authority have committed a grave error in not noticing these factors and simply accepting the report of the Enquiry Officer to pass an order from removal from service which is totally disproportionate and by any stretch of imagination an employee cannot be awarded such punishment for a misconduct of this nature.

9. Against this submission Shri Daivekan, the learned advocate for the management, has submitted that the workman in the II party establishment are governed by Railway rules and they are expected to obey such rules. He has further submitted that the I party has not obeyed the orders of his superiors and there by his action would have been resulted in causing loss to the Railways as the work entrusted to him was of a sophisticated nature which requires due diligence.

10. We have read the charges as it excepted above. The charges under Article 1 and Article 3 are similar in nature. Article 2 is not adopting safety devices while working on the machine. Article 4 is on the question of slowing down production. Article 5 does not require to be treated as article of charge which is nothing but a conclusive portion on the basis of the proved charges from article 1 to 4. The Enquiry Officer in his report has held that the charges under

article 2 and article 4 are not proved. Therefore, to prove the misconduct there should be material on article 1 and 3. I have already held that the allegations under article 1 and 3 are one and the same but used in different context to show this constituted two charges.

11. The sum and substance of these two charges are that this workman refused to clear the chips accumulated on the machine guide ways/cross sides of platform and also in the habit of leaving of accumulated chip on the machine uncleared at the end of the shift. As it regards to I articles the conduct is shown as refusal to obey instructions and in respect of article 3 it is shown that by his conduct he has exposing to risk hazards/accidents on the work spot.

12. The Enquiry Officer in his finding Ex. M-3 has noted the evidence placed by two witness for the management while discussing this point has taken into Officer, while discussing this point has taken into consideration that this workman who admitted of having cleaned the chips on 19-6-91 has refused to do the same on 22-6-91. Therefore, the Enquiry Officer came to the conclusion that the contention of the I party is that he is bound to clean the chips on the machines but any chips scattered on the ground here and there is the work of a class IV servants, was not accepted and therefore he gave a finding of guilt.

13. The Enquiry Officer has not at all taken into consideration the evidence of 3 witnesses examined on behalf of the defence, as it relates to the several charges made against this workman, infact is respect of article 4, relating to slow down tactics the evidence conclusively proved that production made by this workman was not a slow down attitude but the circumstances explained. Therefore, it is evident that the Enquiry Officer has not considered the evidence of the defence witnesses placed in the enquiry. Therefore there is no impediment to hold that the Enquiry Officer has not considered the entire evidence to reach to his conclusion and therefore the report is one sided and it is a perverse finding. A perverse finding means a finding which is not only against the weight of evidence but is altogether against the evidence itself. Therefore, I hold this point in the affirmative.

(b) The I party has stated in his claim statement that initially he was appointed as a Artison on 17-8-84 and he has reached grade III later. He is once again promoted to Grade II from 28-11-90. He has taken out a plea that he was taking great interest in the Union activities and therefore the II party by issuing charge sheet guilty of unfair labour practice and is an act of victimisation for his legal and legitimate trade Union activities.

14. The law is well settled to show that the management practices unfair labour practices to victimise the workman. There shall be allegation and proof. The question of victimisation and unfair labour practice shall be proved not only with acceptable evidence and if there is no scope for placing oral evidence there is no impediment for the Tribunal to infer such situation on the circumstances of the case in which evidently demonstrates this aspect of the matter.

15. We have seen the reason for issue of a charge sheet of this nature. The management have declared that this charge sheet is issued on the major misconduct. But, if we analyse the charges the gravity does not lead to a conclusion that the workman committed grave misconduct. The management has not established that the conduct of this workman amounts to a misconduct which is unbecoming of a Railway servant. This workman time and again said that he is required to clear the chips on the machine and not liable to removal of the chips spilled over some distance, when the axles were being machined. It is the work of Class IV servants who are meant to do the job. The management could not have taken this matter so seriously to warrant for issue of a memorandum on major misconduct. Therefore, the element of unfair labour practice is present which leads to victimisation of this workman. Therefore, I hold this point also in the affirmative.

(c) With regard to this point it is crystal clear that the punishment of removal from service is totally disproportionate to the alleged misconduct said to have been proved in the domestic Enquiry. Therefore, this tribunal is to exercise the discretionary powers vested in Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Even if the alleged charges are proved the punishment would have been a warning or a censure. The misconduct alleged against the workman does not even constitute a minor misconduct for which the stoppage of any increment is also not warranted. Therefore, the II party have exceeded their jurisdiction in awarding the punishment of removal from service. Therefore, I am compelled to hold this point in the Negative. Before parting with this case, it is necessary to impress that the Management should not have a tendency of punishment, irrespective of the nature of misconduct. Equally so, the workman should show respect to work & respect to the Officers. They should not develop an attitude to be little the Suspend Officers. The work discipline shall be maintained in a developing country. The Wheel and Axle Plant is a prestigious undertaking. The workmen should put their effort jointly to achieve success.

16. Having regards to these facts and circumstances the following order is made :

ORDER

17. The II party are not justified to remove the workman from their services. The action of the management in removing this workman from service w.e.f. 10-8-92 is not justified. Consequent to this finding the II party is entitled for an Order of reinstatement, continuity of service and full back wages. The reference is answered accordingly.

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जुलाई, 1999

का.आ. 2371 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एल. आई. सी. ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलूर

के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-17012/1/88-डी.-I (बी.)]

जी. रॉय, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th July, 1999

S.O. 2371.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of LIC of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-7-99.

[No. L-17012/1/88-D.I.(B)]
G. ROY, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL, TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated : 20-7-1999.

PRESENT :

Justice R. Ramakrishna, Presiding Officer.

C. R. No. 32/89

I PARTY :

Shri. K. Raghuchandra
S/o. K. Narayanaji
Near Adhi Shakthi Kali Kshetra
Padukeri
Kundapura, D. K. Dist.,

II PARTY :

The Divisional Manager
Life Insurance
Corporation of India
Udupi-576 107.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide Order No. L-17012/1/88.D.I.(B) dated 19-4-1989 on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of LIC of India, Udupi Division in dismissing Shri K. Raghuchandra, Record Clerk w.e.f. 9-10-1984 is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

2. It is most unfortunate that the employers who imposes punishment on their workman are not showing the same enthusiasm when they are asked to

justify their action when the disputes were referred before the tribunals. This may be due to the fact that the Advocates representing the employers were indulging in delaying the matters which the tribunals are so generously encouraging in granting adjournments without thinking for a moment that the workman is the worst sufferers in this bargain.

3. The first party who was working as a record clerk in the second party at Udupi division was dismissed from services after conducting a domestic enquiry, on the allegation of charges levelled against him as per Ex. M4 dated 16-12-1983. The misconduct was failure to maintain absolutely integrity failure to serve the corporation honestly and faithfully and knowingly acted in a manner detrimental to the interest of the corporation and prejudicial to good conduct.

4. Briefly stated that this workman collected Rs. 255.20 on 11-6-1983 in respect of quarterly premium due on 28-5-83 of a customer and instead of remitting the same on the day he gave a cheque on 13-6-1983 for the said amount drawn on his SB A/c towards the premium and the cheque was dishonoured as the signature was deferred.

5. The enquiry officer on the alleged admission of the workman against the charges made against him, took the same as unconditional admission and passed an order dated 4-6-1984. This enquiry report is a very short order.

6. The Disciplinary Authority have accepted the findings and after issuing a show cause notice with proposed penalty he has been removed from services in terms of regulation 39(1) (f) of the LIC of India (Staff) Regulation 1960.

7. When the dispute is referred to this tribunal the parties are promptly filed their claim statement and counter statement without causing much delay in the matter. This Tribunal has framed a preliminary issue, as it relates to the validity of domestic enquiry on 29-6-1989. After appreciating the evidence placed by the second party and the first party on this preliminary issue this tribunal came to the conclusion by its order dated 13-4-1992 that the domestic enquiry conducted against the first party is not according to law and has opposed to principles of fair play and principles of natural justice. In the very same order the second party was directed to justify its action.

8. From that day onwards there is absolutely no progress made by the second party to prove the misconduct independently. On a perusal of the case records the second party questioned the order on the validity of domestic enquiry before the High Court in W.P. no. 20875 of 1992. A learned single judge has rejected the petition vide order dated 15-7-1992. Therefore the court proceedings are conducted expeditiously up to this stage. Thereafter the second party being aware of the fact that the misconduct should be proved independently before this tribunal by virtue of a permission granted by this tribunal and further by virtue of an order passed in the writ petition have not made any progress in the case.

9. This tribunal having found that number of cases which was to Mangalore Camp are not taken with a regular intervals, has issued summons to both parties to appear before this tribunal on 19-7-1999 for making further progress in the case. The first party appeared but the second party has not appeared. We have waited upto 2'o clock but no appearance.

10. However there would not be any impediment to grant an adjournment for the appearance of the second party. But having noticed the conduct of the second party who has failed to discharge a legal obligation to prove the misconduct independently and also having noticed that the second party has shown scant respect to the direction, I proceeded to pass this Award on the available materials.

11. I have briefly stated the charge levelled against this workman. The enquiry officer merely relied on the plea of guilt and has proceeded to make a report. There would not be any impediment for the enquiry officer to give his finding only on the basis of the admission made by the workman, but this tribunal found even before admitting the plea of guilt some of the requirement under law are not complied as indicated in the order on the validity of domestic enquiry. We are not able to appreciate the evidence independently due to the fact no witnesses were examined in the domestic enquiry.

12. After the introduction of Section 11A by Act No. 45 of 1971 great insistence has been made as it regards to the validity of domestic enquiry and the employer asked to prove the same wherever the penalty is on the basis of the enquiry report. A provision is also made that if the domestic enquiry is found defective the management may be given the opportunity to prove the same by independent evidence before the tribunal, and thereafter tribunals are vested with a power to scrutinise the Disciplinary enquiry papers regarding the misconduct.

13. In workman of Tyre and Rubber company of India (P) Ltd. V/s. The Management, (1973) 1 LLJ 278. The Supreme Court laid down that if there is no enquiry or defective enquiry the employer can justify the action by aducing evidence before the Tribunal. Logically if the employer fails to aduce evidence the conclusion is that there is no enquiry at all. Even if the evidence aduced but it does not prove the misconduct then again the conclusion is that there was no enquiry at all. If there is no enquiry the workman is entitled to relegate to his original position which he was holding before his dismissal or any other penalty.

14. Having regard these facts and circumstances since the second party failed to prove the misconduct of the first party and the first party who has been dismissed from services on 9-10-1984 has diligently appeared before this tribunal even after receipt of a ordinary notice, this tribunal shall exercise its jurisdiction in giving appropriate relief to a workman on the power vested to it under Section 11A of the Act. I need not elaborate the settled case law enunciated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. On this issue. It is sufficient to note that in a circumstances, as this case reveals a tribunal should step into make substantial justice on the power vested to it. In the result I make the following order :

ORDER

The second party are not justified in dismissing this workman w.e.f. 09-10-1984. In view of this conclusion the first party is entitled for re-instatement. With continuity of service and the relief of back wages at the rate of 50 per cent. The reference is answered accordingly.

JUSTICE R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer.

मई दिल्ली, 28 जुलाई, 1999

का.आ. 2372.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार वेस्टर्न रेलवे, अजमेर के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबंधित निबंधकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, ग्रहमवावाय के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल.-41011/27/89-आई.सी. (डी.यू.)

आई.आर. (डी.टी.)]

जी राय, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th July, 1999

S.O. 2372.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Rly. Ajmer and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-07-1999.

[No. L-41011/27/89-IC(DU)IR(B-I)]

G. ROY, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI B.I. KAZI, PRESIDING OFFICER,
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL),
AHMEDABAD

Ref. (ITC) No. 65 of 1989

ADJUDICATION**BETWEEN**

Western Railway, Ajmir. . . First party.

vs.

The workmen employed under it. . . Second party.

In the matter of Smt. Laxmi Ramaswamy,
Gangwomen & 8 others etc.

APPEARANCES :

Shri H. B. Shah, Advocate, for the first party.

Shri N. R. Mehta, Advocate, for the second party.

AWARD

This industrial dispute between Western Railway, Ajmir, and the workmen employed under it has been

referred for adjudication under Section 10(1) of the I.D. Act, 1947 to the Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad by the Desk Officer, Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi's Order No. L-41011/27/89/IC (DU) dated 9th October, 1989 as per the schedule given below :

"Whether the action of the management of the Divisional Railway Manager, Western Railway, Ajmir in rejecting the names of Smt. Laxmi Ramaswamy, Gangwomen and 8 other workers is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled to and with what effect?"

A notice has been issued to the second party to the statement of claim. The second party has filed statement of claim by EX. B. The brief facts of statement of claim are that the second party is a registered union and the employees of the Western Railway are their members. With the first party F.W.I.(MG) and F.W.I. (DJ) casual workers namely Smt. Laxmi Ramaswamy, Shri Russell Kati, Smt. Banoori M., Smt. Bababai J. Satoj Ramaswamy, Shri Manohar D. Smt. Maniamma, Smt. Kamji Kama & Mrs. Mary Mathew M. are employed as gangwomen/men respectively. These casual labourers were sent to screening test. However, they were declared, unfit and their services were likely to be terminated. This action of the first party is improper, illegal, unauthorised and of victimization. In selecting the above concerned workmen the attendance was not taken into consideration. However, the persons who have less attendance than the concerned workman were selected and 31 such persons who have worked for less days were selected. Even in the second list of 6-10-1988, 45 employees were selected in the screening test and though the concerned workmen were in service, they were not selected and their services were terminated. This action of the selection committee was on pick and choose basis and not according to the rules or principles. This action of the standing committee in rejecting the concerned workmen was against the principles of natural justice and improper. According to the circular of Rly.-Board, seniority is to be prepared according to the days worked by the employees and they should not be rejected after years and the concerned workmen were working satisfactorily and the most part of their life has been spent as casual labour in railway, and thus they cannot get employment elsewhere looking to their age. This action is thus illegal. The said nine workmen were called in 1980 by the standing committee for the post dated 31-12-1979 and declared not unfit but as there was no vacancy the order was not given to them and were not taken on panel. They have worked from 1980 to 1989 as casual workers and for such a long period they were not declared unfit by the screening committee. Thus action is pure victimisation and is illegal. The second party demanded circular Nos. E/E/89/11/19 and 20 dtd. 19-12-1988 & 21-12-1988 and No. G/M/E/CCG/E/(IRMF)/615/ of 23-5-80. But these circulars were not presented by the first party. Thus the action of the first party in declaring nine workmen as unfit is illegal and against the principles of natural justice and also against the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. So they should be

regularised from the date of appointment and economic loss should be compensated by the first party and they should be placed senior to the persons who have less attendance and also to grant cost of the reference, by the first party.

3. The first party has submitted the written statement by Ex. 14. The brief facts are that the reference is not tenable and there is no cause of action to refer the matter for adjudication. The present reference is bad for want of necessary and proper parties and also bad for mis-joinder of party i.e. Union of India is the necessary party. The BPO Ajmer is not the employer as defined under Section 2(g) of the I.D. Act, 1947. Therefore the reference is bad in law except specifically admitted, the averments and contentions of the statement of claim are not admitted and denied. The second party must put strict proof thereafter. Further para 2 of the statement of claim are not true and hence denied. With regard to para 2 of the statement of claim, the casual labourers named in that para are working in the railway administration. The statement in para 3 of the statement of claim are not true and denied. It is not true that the concerned workman have been relieved from service. It is not true that the concerned workmen have been relieved from service. It is also not true that they have been declared medically unfit and has alleged the averments with respect to legality, victimisation, unauthorisation and contrary to law does not survive. The statement of para 4 of statement of claim are not correct and denied. It is not true that they have not been selected ignoring their attendance of work. It is also not true that the Selection Committee has selected Ema Teji who has 145 days and is at Sr. No. 36 of standing list dated 14-5-1988. It is also not true that 31 casual labourers having selected and that they have worked for less days. It is also not true that Shri Mohan Lathu who is at Sr. No. 15 of select list dated 6-10-1988 and worked for only 61 days is selected. Shri Ema Teji and Mohan Lathu belong to SC/ST community and they have been selected on these basis. It is not true that selection committee adopted pick and choose policy rules for selection were contrary to the policy laid down by the committee. It is also not true that the action to reject 9 employees is arbitrary, illegal and in violation of principles of natural justice that 9 workmen having been either been retrenched or relieved and therefore the allegation is not true. The statement of para 5 of the statement of claim are not true and denied. It is not true that screening committee has violated the rules and decision is illegal and contrary to law. The seniority list of casual labourers is prepared in accordance with the number of days put by them in their respective units. Thus there was no violation of the rules. The statement in para 6 of the statement of claim are not true and denied. The 9 casual labourers are not discharged and are not relieved from their employment at present and working in GIM Section. The contention of para 7 of the statement of claim are not true and denied. It is also not true that on 31st December, 1979, the casual labourers have been called for screening and therefore the declaration of fitness does not arise. It is not true that because of non-availability of vacancy

they have not been absorbed and not taken on panel. The question of declaration does not arise as they have never been sent for screening. The submission of para 8 of the statement of claim, it is submitted that circulars dated in the said para are not required to be supplied to individual employees but senior subordinates have instructions to appraise the same to individuals, thus screening took place. Thus absorption on permanent post as per seniority does not arise. With regard to para 9 of the statement of claim in screening, they have been declared fit subsequently and accordingly necessary order of regularisation have been issued. Thus it is prayed that the second party is not entitled for any relief claimed in para 10 of the statement of claim or any other relief. Hence the reference should be dismissed with cost.

4. The second party has submitted the documents vide Ex. 23, Mark 23/1 is the circular dated 17th October, 1988 regarding the reservation policy for SC/ST engagement of casual labour.

5. The first party has submitted the document vide Ex. 17. Mark 17/1, is the copy of circular No. E/89/12/volume 3 dated 9-7-73. Mark 17/2 is the copy of circular No. E/E/89/11/LU/88-89 dated 7-11-89. Mark 17/3 is the copy of circular No. E/E/89/11/1987-88 dated 16-12-88. Mark 17/4 is the copy of circular No. E/E/89/11/20/87-88 dated 21st December, 1988. Mark 17/5 is the copy of circular No. E/E/89/11/20/88-89 dated 20-4-90. On this list of documents, the representative of the second party has made endorsement for the no objection for exhibition. Thus mark 17/1 to 17/5 are exhibited as Ex. 18 to 22 respectively, on 12-10-98.

6. Heard the learned representative of the first omitted by him in cross-examination that Ramji Rama him that looking to the terms of reference, it does not fall in the purview of industrial dispute and reference is bad in law. The screening cannot be challenged and the second party has submitted statement of claim by Ex. 6. The first party has submitted written statement by Ex. 14. The second party has demanded certain documents by Ex. 15 and second party has submitted the list of documents by Ex. 23. While the first party has submitted the list of documents by Ex. 17 which are from Ex. 18 to 22. The second party has examined the witness by Ex. 25. It is omitted by him in cross-examination that Ramji Rama and Smt. Mari Mukam were failed in the screening test. It is also admitted by him that the result of the screening test dated 19th December, 1988 was declared. It is also admitted by him that the seniority is given as per the days casual labours have worked. The said witness has stated that he does not know about the screening test of the year 1979. It is also stated that the casual labourers were called for the screening test for first time in 1988. Thus the evidence of the second party clearly shows that the concerned workmen were called for the screening test in 1988 and they are not relieved from service and looking to Ex. 18 to 22, specially Ex. 22 shows the passing of screening test by the concerned workman. The panel as per merit has been formed by first party to absorb them in category IV. Thus the claim of

the concerned workmen for absorbing them in category IV from 1979 is not tenable.

7. In this reference following issues are to be decided for my consideration.

1. Whether the concerned workmen prove that they were called for screening test in 1980?
2. Whether the action of the first party in rejecting the names of concerned workmen by screening committee as per the order of the first party dtd. 21-12-88 is legal and proper?
3. What relief should be granted to the concerned workman and with what effect.
4. What final order?

8. My answer to the above issues are as under as per the reasons below :

1. No.
2. Yes.
3. The concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief as their names have been included in merit list dtd. 24-4-90. for absorption in category IV.

4. As per the final order of the award.

REASONS:

If we see the evidence of the second party's witness Omprakash Pandit Surajbhan as per Ex. 25, the grievance of the second party is that the concerned workmen were taken on panel for absorption after 2-1/2 years, and juniors were confirmed and promotions were given to them. It is admitted that the list has been prepared of the qualified casual labourer who can sit in the screening test and those who are selected are absorbed as per the list, when the vacancy arose. It is also admitted that two officers are sitting for the screening test one is local officer and another comes from Ajmeer. It is also said by him that in the statement of claim, the order of the termination of the concerned workmen is of the screening test for the year 1988 or 1989. It is also admitted by him before the screening test on Ex. 21 that there was no screening test for the concerned workmen and he does not know that the screening test was held in 1979. It is also admitted by him that for the first time the concerned workmen were called for screening test in 1988. It is also admitted by him that Ramji Rama and Smt. Marimuthu were called for screening test with other 45 casual labourers and they were failed. The result was declared on 19-12-88 and for that result the Union has given the notice. Thus it is clear that as per Ex. 20 & 21 out of concerned nine workmen, seven were rejected by the screening committee and as per Ex. 20, Shri Ramji Rama and Mari Muthu were rejected by the screening committee. Thus it is clear that the nine concerned workmen were called by the screening committee and they were given the opportunity before the screening committee. Thus the action of the screening committee rejecting the concerned nine workmen for selection is just and proper and opportunity was given to them by the first party for the selection.

9. Ex. 18 is the circular No. E/891/10 volume 3 dtd. 9-7-73 issued by the headquarter, Chuchgaue, Bombay, and it is regarding screening of substitute and casual labourers and provision is made for the casual labourers/substitute, who are found unfit in the screening test should be considered and that the service be terminated after observing the provisions of I.D. Act in para 149 IR as the case may be. Thus there are three reasons shown for the unsuitability. Thus other reasons may also be inclusive and not only these three reasons to unsuitability. Thus screening Committee which is formed of two officers and one local officer and another from division are screening the candidates for the selection. It is not proved by the second party that the selection committee has selected the persons improperly or illegally or by unfair means. Hence I do not see any legality or impropriety by the screening committee for rejecting the names of concerned workmen appear in Ex. 20 & 21. On 19-12-88 the first list of selection was published and Ramji Rama and Smt. Mari Muthu were found unfit, while in the second list dtd. 21-12-88 seven other workmen concerned Smt. Laxmi Ramaswamy, Shri Hussein Kala, Smt. Bellabai M. Smt. Habibai J. Smt. Saroj Ramaswamy, Mannibai Devasi, & Smt. Maniamma M. were found unfit. Thus the number of days worked is not the only criteria for the selection. Further by Ex. 22 dtd. 24-4-1990, Shri Laxmi Ramaswamy, Hussein Kala, Babibai J. Bellabai M., Smt. Maniamma M. & Smt. Manibai Devasi were found fit by the screening committee. Further in the list Ex. 22, there is no name of Ramji Rama to who whether he was selected or not. However, Smt. Saroj Ramaswamy was found unfit by this list Ex. 22. Thus I do not find the name of Shri Ramji Ramabai Ex. 22 and there is no explanation from the first party regarding his selection in the written statement or in the evidence. Thus in selection there is provision for SC/ST and other reserved communities. So the selection committee has to consider the candidates on that basis also. If we circular dtd. 3-11-88 issued by headquarter office, Chuchgaue, Bombay bearing No. E/SET/22010 regarding the reservation policy for SC/ST for empanelment of casual labourer. Thus the second party has failed to prove that the non-selection of the concerned nine workmen as Ex. 21 is illegal and improper.

10. As per Ex. 20 Shri Ramji Rama is not in reserved category while as per Ex. 22, Smt. Saroja Ramaswamy belongs to SC category.

11. The first party has not examined any witness and evidence of the first party has been closed, as per exhibit below 38. Thus from the list Ex. 20, it is clear that Ramji Rama has worked as casual labourer for 2211 days and as per Ex. 21 Smt. Saroja Ramaswamy has worked as casual labourer for 1595 days. Thus it is desirable that they should be included in the list dtd. 24-4-1990, looking to their experience and looking to the reserved category. Hence the name of Shri Ramji Rama and Smt. Saroja Ramaswamy should be included in the list dtd. 24-4-1990 issued by Mandal Karyavahi, Ajmeer after the selected persons.

12. Looking to the above observation I firmly believe that the action of the first party in rejecting the names of Smt. Laxmi Ramaswamy and eight other casual workers on the panel by letter dtd. 21-12-88 is just and proper, but further they were found fit as per order dtd. 24-4-90. So Shri Ramji Rama and Smt. Laxmi Ramaswamy should be included in the said list dtd. 24-4-90 after the list of candidates selected. Hence I pass the following order.

ORDER

The reference is partly allowed. The action of the first party, Divisional Railway Manager, Western Railway, Ajmeer in rejecting the names of Smt. Laxmi Ramaswamy, Shri Hussein Kala, Smt. Bellibhai M., Smt. Babibhai J., Smt. Saroja Ramaswamy, Manibhai Devasi, Smt. Maniamma M. Ramji Ratna & Smt. Mary Mahew M. as per order dtd. 21-12-88 and 16-12-88 is legal and proper. However, Smt. Saroja Ramaswamy and Shri Ramji Rama, who have worked as casual labourer for 1595 and 2211 days respectively should be included as selected persons in the list dtd. 26-4-90 after the selected candidates as per the list according to their working days. No order as to cost.

Ahmedabad, 29th June, 1999.

B. I. KAZI, Industrial Tribunal.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जुलाई, 1999

का.आ. 2373 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी. सी. सी. एल. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिवारण सं.-2, धनवाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/447/94-आई.आर. (सी.-I)]

श्याम सुन्दर गुप्ता, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th July, 1999

S.O. 2373.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-7-99.

[No. L-20012/447/94-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. B. Chatterjee, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 149 OF 1995

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bhowra Area of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : None.

On behalf of the employers : None.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 7th May, 1999

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/447/94-IR. (Coal-I), dated, the 13th October, 1995.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bhowra (S) Colliery of M/s. BCCL in not giving employment to Shri Krishna Prasad dependent of Shri Shiv Dhani Dusadh, Prop. Mistry is justified ? If not, to what relief Shri Krishna Prasad is entitled ?"

2. In this reference none of the parties turned up before this Tribunal nor took any steps despite of the issuance of notices to them again and again. The reference is pending since 1995 and it is of no use to drag the same any more. Under such circumstances, a 'No dispute' Award is being rendered and the reference is disposed of on 'No dispute' Award basis on the presumption of non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties presently.

B. B. CHATTERJEE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 जुलाई, 1999

का. आ. 2374 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी. सी. सी. एल. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं.-2, धनवाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-26012/425/94-आई.आर. (सी.-I)]

श्याम सुन्दर गुप्ता, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th July, 1999

S.O. 2374.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-7-99.

[No. L-20012/425/94-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. B. Chatterjee, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 141 OF 1995

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Sijun Area of M/s. BCCL and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : None.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 6th May, 1999

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012 425/94-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 18th October, 1995.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the Union for regularisation by the management of Sendra Bansjora Colliery of M/s. BCCL of Shri Ved Vyas Mishra, Driver as Tipper Shift Incharge w.e.f. 28-8-89 is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

2. In this reference none of the parties turned up before this Tribunal nor took any steps inspite of the issuance of notices to them again and again leading to an inference of non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties presently. The reference is pending since 1995 and it is of no use to drag the same year after year for taking steps by the parties. Under such circumstances, a 'No dispute' Award is being rendered and the reference is being disposed of on 'No dispute' Award basis on the presumption of non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. B CHATTERJEE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 1999

का. आ. 2375 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्तर्गत में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेसर्स बी. सी. सी. एल. के प्रबन्ध-तंत्र के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अतुल्य में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/(34)/92-आई. आर. (सी-I)]
राम सुंदर गुप्ता, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th July, 1999

S O. 2375.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCC Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-7-99.

[No. L-20012/(34)/92-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

2346 GI/99—14

PRESENT :

Shri B. B. Chatterjee, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 172 OF 1993

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Monidih Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman—Shri S. N. Goswami, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

State : Bihar.

Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 19th July, 1999

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012 (34)/92-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, 14th September, 1993.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Moonidih Area of M/s. BCCL in not regularising Shri Govind Beldar, Signelman and placing in Category-3 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. In this case both the parties appeared and filed their respective W.S. etc. Subsequently when the case was fixed a settlement under the signature of both the parties was filed before this Tribunal. I heard both of them on the said petition of settlement and I find that the terms contained therein are fair and proper. Accordingly I accept the said petition of settlement and pass an Award in terms thereof which forms part of the Award as Annexure.

B. B. CHATTERJEE, Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 172 of 1993

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Moonidih Area of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

The humble petition on behalf of the parties to the above reference.

Most Respectfully Showeth :—

(1) That, the Central Government by Notification No. 20012/34/92-IR(Coal-I), dated 14-9-1993 has been pleased to refer the present case to the Hon'ble Tribunal for adjudication on the issue contained in the schedule of reference which as reproduced below :—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Management of Moonidih Area of B.C.C. Ltd. in not regularising Shri Govind Beldar as Signelman and not placing him in Category-III is justified?"

(2) That without prejudice to the respective contentions of the parties, the dispute has been amicably settled on the following terms :—

Terms of Settlement

- (a) That, the aforesaid concerned workman Shri Govind Beldar will be regularised as Signaller and will be placed in Cat-V as per N.C.W.A.-V with immediate effect.
- (b) That, the concerned workman will not claim difference of wages for the period prior to the date of his placement in Category-V.
- (c) That, the concerned workman will have no dispute of any kind with the management for the past period of his service either for payment of difference of wages or promotion or higher category etc.
- (3) That, in view of the aforesaid settlement no disputes subsists for adjudication.

Under the above circumstances it is humbly prayed that the terms of settlement may kindly be accepted as fair and proper and an Award may kindly be passed in terms of settlement.

For the workman

For the employers

Sd/- Illegible.

Sd/- Illegible.

Sd/- Illegible.

Witnesses

1. Shivnandan Lohar.

2. Sd/- Illegible. 1-6-99.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 1999

का. आ. 2376 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स सी. सी. लिमि. के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/46/94-आई आर-(सी-1)]

ध्याम सुंदर गुप्ता, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th July, 1999

S.O. 2376.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. C. C. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-7-99.

[No. L-20012/46/94-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. B. Chatterjee, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)

(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 47 OF 1995

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Hendegir Project of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Hendegir, Distt Hazaribagh, and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employer : None.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the July, 1999

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(w) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/46/94-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 16th March, 1995.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Hendegir Project, M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Hendegir, Distt. Hazaribagh, in superannuating workmen S/Shri Akloo Choudhary and Mangra Oraon, Loader, w.e.f. 25-11-1992 is justified ? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled ?"

2. In this reference the sponsoring union or the workmen involved in the dispute has neither appeared before this Tribunal nor took steps even after granting several adjournments to them. The reference is pending since early part of 1995 and it is of no use to drag the same any more. Under such circumstances a 'No dispute' Award is being rendered and the reference is disposed of on 'No dispute' Award basis on the presumption of non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. B. CHATTERJEE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 1999

का. आ. 2377 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी सी सी एल के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1 धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/175/87-डी.-3 (ए.)]

ध्याम सुंदर गुप्ता, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th July, 1999

S.O. 2377.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No.-1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCC Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-7-99.

[No. L-20012/175/87-D-3(A)]

S. S. GUPTA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
Reference No. 39 of 1988

Employers in relation to the management of Bhurangia Project of Ms. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri Sarju Prasad, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri H. Nath, Advocate

For the Workmen : None.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, the 20th July, 1999

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/175/87-D-3(A) dated 'nil', the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Bhurangia Project of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited under Mohuda Area No. II, P.O. Mohuda, Dist. Dhanbad in terminating the services of S/Shri Chhota Bhola Kumhar and Chintamani Ojha, Loader in the year 1982 is justified ? If not to what relief the workmen are entitled ?"

2. The order of reference was received in this Tribunal on 7-4-1988. After notice both parties filed their respective written statements, rejoinders and documents. Thereafter the reference case was fixed for hearing. But none is appearing since 16-12-96 on behalf of the workmen despite giving several adjournments. Even to-day none appeared on behalf of the workmen although it was given last chance to the workmen. It, therefore, appears that neither the concerned workmen nor the sponsoring union is interested to prosecute the case.

3. Under such circumstances, I render a 'no dispute' award in the present reference case.

SARJU PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 1999

का.आ. 2378.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्तर्गत में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम.सी.सी.एल. के प्रयन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/451/95-आई.आर. (सी.-II)]

बी.एस.पी.एस.पी. राजू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th July, 1999

S.O. 2378.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the

Central Government publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. S.C.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 22-7-1999.

[No. L-22012/451/95-IR(C-II)]

V. S. A. S. P. RAJU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Sri C. V. Raghavaiah. B.Sc., B.L., Industrial Tribunal-I.

Dated : 28th Day of June, 1999

Industrial Dispute No. 32/98

BETWEEN

The Vice-President, S. C. Drivers Association, D-5, Near Chowrastha, Godavarikhani-505 209.

..Petitioner

AND

The General Manager M/s. SCCL., Ramagundam-I, Godavarikhani-505209.

..Respondent

APPEARANCES :

M/s. A. K. Jayaprakash Rao and K. Srinivas Rao, Advocates for the petitioner.

M/s. J. Pardesarathi, V. Hari Haren and A. Chandra Sekhar Advocates for the respondent.

AWARD

This is a reference made U/s. 10(1)(d) of Industrial Disputes Act by the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India by its order dated 20-9-98 in No. L-22012/451/95-IR(C-II) to this Tribunal for adjudication of the following Industrial Dispute.

"Whether Sh. K. Vishwanatham who met with an accident on 17-12-87 and who was re-appointed as General Mazdoor in Auto Section of General Manager, Ramagundam Division, Godavarikhani w.e.f. 13-01-1989 is entitled for protection of basic wages which he was drawing prior to the accident after re-appointment w.e.f. 13th January, 1989 ? If not, what relief he is entitled to ?"

On being served with notice of reference both parties made their appearance through their counsel and filed their respective pleadings.

2. The averments in the claim statement filed by the concerned workman Sri K. Viswanadham whose cause is espoused by the petitioner union briefly are as follows :

The petitioner/workman joined as Badli Filler in the respondent company on 1-10-85 and promoted as driver on 9-8-87. While on during the course of employment he met with an accident on 7-12-87 and lost vision of his right eye. Later he was given reappointment as General Mazdoor Category-I w.e.f. 13-1-89 but the respondent failed to protect his pay and service though the said benefit given to the other similarly placed employees. Thus the action of the respondent is arbitrary and discriminatory. According to the petitioner he is entitled to pay protection as per the decision of Apex Court. The petitioner further contended that the respondent did not consider his representation for pay protection given in October, 1994 and the Government referred this dispute pursuant to the order of the High Court in W.P. No. 30054 of 1997.

It is the further case of the petitioner that due to non-protection of his pay on reappointment, he is drawing less amount than his colleagues and thus he will suffer monetary loss throughout his career. He thus contended that he is entitled to pay protection as he suffered disability on account of the accident during the course of employment. He prayed for passing award directing the respondent to give pay Protection/Wage from 13-1-1989.

3. The respondent management filed a detailed counter resisting the claim of the petitioner/worker. It contended inter alia that the reference is not maintainable as there is no tie between the parties and his employment is governed by the terms of contract between the parties, that the petitioner union has no locus standi as the workman is not member of the union as such the reference is liable to be rejected. It however admitted that the workman joined as Badli Filler later promoted as driver and lost vision of his right eye during the course of employment that he was reappointed on 15-1-89 though his service came to an end as per the terms of contract with effect from 6-8-88 on being declared medically unfit to work as driver.

According to the respondent the workman accepted re-appointment as surface mazdoor given on compassionate ground with out protest and demur and working as such ever since. Hence he is stopped from claiming for pay protection and there is no obligation on the part of the respondent to give pay protection. It denied that pay protection and service given to other employees. Placed in the same situation and thus its action in refusing request of the petitioner is arbitrary and discriminating.

It contended that prior to 12-3-90 compassionate to appointment are not governed by any settlement and requisition, but it was giving re-appointment to the injured employee and his dependent as a social obligation. But on 12-3-90 the union of the workman and management entered into an agreement U/s. 12(3) R/W Sec. 18(1) of I.D. Act. A specific provision was inserted in the agreement for alternate employment to underground employees declared medically unfit. As per clause 17 the workman who was medically declared unfit for underground due to mine accident but found suitable for surface job all efforts will be made to offer suitable alternate employment on surface with protection of wages, that

the said clause is binding on all the parties and as the petitioner workman met with accident on surface but not underground as such he is not entitled to pay protection and further the above settlement has no retrospective effect. It contended that continuity of service of concerned workman is given to enable him only to claim gratuity but not for other benefits and the judgement relied on by the petitioner has no bearing on the facts of the case. It contended that the petitioner/workman on re-appointment drawing the pay that is applicable to him and denied that he is getting less amount than his colleagues. It thus, justified its action in rejecting the request of the petitioner for pay protection and services and prayed for rejecting the reference for the above reasons.

4. On the above contentions the following point arises for adjudication.

"Whether the action of the respondent in not giving protection of basic wages to the petitioner workman which he was drawing prior to the accident on 7-12-87 after re-appointment with effect from 13-1-89 is not justified?"

5. The concerned workman Mr. K. Vishwanadham examined himself as WW1 and filed Ex. W1 to 7 in support of his contention while the management examined Mr. Gopala Rao senior personal officer as MW1 and filed Ex. M1 to 11 in support of its contention.

6. POINT : The petitioner who worked as driver in the respondent company met with an accident on 7-12-87 during the course of employment and lost vision of his right eye but reappointed as General Mazdoor on 13-1-89, is seeking protection of his basic wage prior to the accident which is however, rejected by the respondent under Ex. W4 reply.

7. Before adverting to the merits of rival contention the factual matrix and back ground of the case necessary for adjudication of the only point involved in the reference, briefly stated is as follows : The workman Viswanadham examined as WW1 joined in the respondent company on 1-10-85 as badli filler, in Godavarikhani No.9 incline. He was later promoted as driver on 9-8-87. On 7-12-87 he met with accident during the course of employment and lost vision of his right eye. The medical board examined him on 22-7-89 and gave Ex. W1 certificate dt. 25-7-88 accessing the loss of earning capacity as 30 percent and he was declared unfit for the job. Hence, his service as driver terminated with immediate effect vide Ex. M1 order dt. 4/6-8-88. But later he was appointed as General Mazdoor surface on category-I wages on compassionate grounds under Ex. M2 appointment order dated 15-1-89. He was confirmed in that post under Ex. M3 order dated 13-6-89. He was however, not given pay protection.

8. The petitioner workman gave Ex. W2 representation dated 1-4-93 and Ex. W3 representation dated 8-4-93 to grant him continuity of service from 22-7-88 to 14-1-89 and to consider his previous service and grade annual increment may be implemented to bring him on par with that of his previous basic wage in view of Ex. M4 memorandum of settlement dated 12-3-90. But his request was rejected under

Ex. M4 reply dated 20-10-94, Ex. M6 and M5 are the circulars dated 5-4-90 and 15-6-90 issued by the respondent for implementation of Ex. M4 memorandum of settlement aggrieved by Ex. M4 reply of the respondent the petitioner union sent Ex. M11 representation dated 14-8-95 to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (Central). It ended in failure vide Ex. M10 failure report dated 5-10-95 sent by the conciliation officer. The management sent Ex. M9 view dated 22/23-1-97 to the Ministry of Labour. The Government of India refused to refer the dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal under Ex. M8 letter dated 27-6-97 on the ground there is delay of 5 years in raising the dispute. Being aggrieved by the above letter the workman WW1 filed W.P. No. 30054/97 against the Government of India and respondent herein for directing the Govt. of India to refer the dispute and to Quash Ex. M8 letter. The said Writ Petition was allowed with a direction to the Govt. of India to take fresh decision in the matter while quashing Ex. M8 proceedings as borne out by Ex. M9 order, pursuant to the said order this reference is made.

9. Ex. W6 is the office order dated 1/10-7-1994 giving pay protection to one E. Peddulu who was declared medically unfit due to mine accident but declared fit for surface job and appointed as general mazdoor (Surface) Ex. M7 is the office order dated 31-7-94 protecting wages of one Mr. M. Narsaiah medically unfit for under ground and declared fit for surface job and appointed as general mazdoor (surface) and Ex. W5 is the office order dated 3-2-97 giving protection of basic wages to one K. Gopala in the similar circumstances. The above documents filed by the petitioner to show that the respondent gave pay protection to the similarly placed employees pursuant to Ex. M4 memorandum of settlement and Ex. M5 and M6 circulars issued by the respondent to implement Ex. M4, the petitioner is relying on the above orders to show that discrimination is shown towards him by rejecting his representation for pay protection and continuity of service.

10. It is contended on behalf of the petitioner workman that the WW1 while working as driver sustained employment injury i.e. injury to his right eye (in Godavarikhani-2 incline) and declared unfit as driver as borne out by Ex. W1 but later he was given alternate job as general mazdoor in 1989 as borne out by Ex. M1 his service as driver having been terminated under Ex. M1, that he was confirmed in the alternate job, that though pay protection and continuity of service given to other employees similarly placed as borne out by Ex. W5 to 7 the petitioner workman is denied the same benefits in spite of his giving Ex. W2 and W3 representations, as borne out by Ex. W4 and that hence the action of the respondent is not justified being discriminatory and arbitrary. Reliance is placed on the decision reported in 1994 SCW 4775 in support of the contention that pay of the employee who sustained employment injury during the course of employment has to be protected. Thus, learned counsel contended that WW1 is entitled to pay protection and continuity of service as his juniors are getting higher pay.

11. The learned counsel for the respondent on the other hand contended that in case of employees who

were declared unfit for job underground in mine accident pay protection is given, while in case of other accidents alternative job is given without protection of pay as per Ex. M4 agreement, that earlier on compassionate grounds alternate jobs given, that WW1 did not sustain injury in mine accident but on compassionate grounds he was given job as General Mazdoor, that WW1 accepted the same agreeing to the condition and stipulation mentioned in Ex. M2 that hence he is not entitled to pay protection and continuity of service as he met with accident prior to Ex. M4. It is further contended that Ex. W5 to 7 orders are subsequent to Ex. M4, for implementation for which Ex. M5 and M6 circulars are issued. It is submitted that for the employment injury suffered, the WW1 was paid compensation, given the medical treatment as L.E.C. of 40% besides alternate job. He thus contended that respondent has rightly rejected Ex. W2 and W3 representations for pay protection and continuity of service. Under Ex. W4 reply and its action he justified and the decision relied on by the petitioner is not applicable to the facts of the case.

12. On a consideration of oral and documentary evidence placed on record, I do not find merit in the contention of the petitioner. WW1 has no doubt spoken to the content of the claim statement and Ex. W1 to 4 while the WW1 spoke to the version of the respondent. Admittedly the petitioner workman who was appointed as Badli filler and promoted as driver, met with an accident and sustained employment injury during the course of employment and declared unfit to work as driver as borne out by Ex. W1. Hence his service of driver was terminated under Ex. M1 after paying compensation and L.E.C. at 40% besides providing medical treatment. Later he was appointed on compassionate grounds as General Mazdoor Category-I on probation for 3 months vide Ex. M2 order dtd. 15-1-89 of Category-I Wages. On completion of probation he was confirmed as General Mazdoor Category-I surface as borne out by Ex. M3. The petitioner accepted the terms and conditions of re-appointment. The respondent entered into Ex. M4 agreement in 1990 with recognised union with regard to various demands made by them on charter of demands. Clause 17 which is relevant deals with providing alternate employment to under ground employees declared medically unfit. As per the said clause employees involved in mine accident and declared medically unfit for under ground work but, found fit for surface job, all efforts should be made to offer suitable alternate employment on surface with protection of Wage. The case of WW1 does not fail in this category though he based claim on this clause (II) employees medically unfit for underground due to reason other than mine accident will be considered for alternative job on surface. I feel that this clause is also not applicable as the job of WW1 as a Driver is on surface (III). In case of employees found unfit for the original job underground employees will be offered other suitable under ground jobs to which they are fit. This clause is also not applicable. Thus Ex. M4 agreement is not applicable to WW1 he did not met with any mine accident and he was not declared unfit for underground job for the reason other than the mine accident and he is also not unfit for original job underground. Further the petitioner met with accident in 1988 while Ex. M4 is of the year 1990.

For this reason also Ex. M4 is not applicable to him. Ex. M5 and 6 are the circulars issued to implement Ex. M4 agreement.

13. The petitioner placed strong reliance on Ex. W5 to 7 in support of his contention that he is also entitled to pay protection and continuity of service as his case is similar to them. At the outset itself it may be stated that the above accident are subsequent to Ex. M4 agreement, Ex. W6 is office order dtd. 11/10-7-94 relating to one E. Poddulu. He worked as tramman in Godavarikhani 5 incline. He was appointed afresh as General Mazdoor (Category-I) having been found medically unfit due to fracture of leg. He is given pay protections and continuity of service. Much reliance is placed on this documents. But it is a case of mine accident and covered by first clause 17 of Ex. M4 agreement.

14. Ex. W7 is the office order dtd. 31-7-94 relating to one M. Narasaiah Coal Filler Godavarikhani 8 incline who was declared unfit due to ill health (Non-mine accident) but declared fit for surface job. He was appointed as General Mazdoor Category-I. He was not given pay protection not being mine accident but held entitled for fixation of pay and continuity of Service for purpose of terminal benefit as per para 2 of implementation instruction i.e. Ex. M5.

15. Ex. W5 is the office order dtd. 3/4-2-97 relating to one K. Gopaiah Ex. Badli Filler Godavarikhani 7 (LF)P who met with mine accident declared unfit for underground job but declared fit for surface job and appointed as General Mazdoor Category-I. He is given protection of wages and continuity of service. Thus it is also a case of mine accident. Thus Ex. M5 to 7 office orders are subsequent to Ex. M4 agreement and in accordance with Ex. M5 and 6 instructions for implementation of Ex. M4 memorandum of settlement.

16. Thus at best Ex. W7 orders may come to the rescue of the WW1 as it is a case of declaring employee unfit for job due to ill health not mine accident. The case of the WW1 is that he was declared medically unfit as a driver due to loss of vision in one of the eyes. As the WW1 accepted alternative appointment which is a fresh appointment as General Mazdoor Category-I agreeing to terms and conditions of Ex. M2 order of appointment given prior to Ex. M4 settlement, I am of the view that WW1 cannot claim benefit under Ex. M4 agreement. He can at best claim benefit of Ex. M7 appointment order under which continuity of service was given for pensional benefit. MW1 has stated that WW1 will be given continuity of service but not pay protection if he gives such representation. Petitioner workman gave Ex. W2 representation dtd. 11-4-93 and Ex. W3 representation dtd. 8-4-94 to given benefit of Ex. M4 agreement but the same was refused under Ex. M4 on the ground that it is applicable to accident subsequent to the date of agreement but not to earlier to that date. I however feel that petitioner WW1 is entitled to benefit given under Ex. W7 order to M. Narasaiah declared unfit for the job due to ill health though not due to mine accident I am of the view that as WW1 was also declared unfit as a driver due to loss of vision but not due to mine accident and given alternate job on compassionate ground as per the rules and the regulations

prevailing prior to Ex. M4 agreement he can also be given continuity of service for pensional benefit though not pay protection which is available to employees who are involved in mines accident and declared unfit for underground job, but declared suitable for surface job.

17. I, therefore, feel that respondent is not justified in denying continuity of service as his case is similar to case of M. Narasaiah covered by Ex. W7 orders though justified in rejecting his claim for pay protection and equivalent number of increments in original category as driver.

18. The point is answered accordingly in view of the above discussion and for the reasons stated above.

19. In the result the award is passed by holding that WW1 Sri K. Viswanathan is entitled to continuity of service and for fixation of pay as in the case of M. Narasaiah covered by Ex. W7 order dtd. 31-7-94 for purpose of terminal benefits. The period from the date of termination till the date of reporting as General Mazdoor is directed to be treated as leave on loss of pay reference is answered accordingly.

Written and passed by me on this the 20th Day of June, 1999.

C. V. RAGHAVIAH, Industrial Tribunal-I

Appendix Evidence

Witness examined for the Petitioner	Witness examined for the Respondent.
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WW1 : K. Viswanadhan	MW1 : Sri C. Gopala Rao
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Documents marked for the petitioner

Ex. W1 : Certificate issued by the Medical Officer Area Hospital Ramagundem dt. 25-7-88 regarding the injury sustained by WW1.

Ex. W2 : Representation dtd. 11-04-93 of WW1 to General Manager.

Ex. W3 : Representation dtd. 8-4-94 of WW1 to General Manager requesting authority for continuity of service.

Ex. W4 : Reply dtd. 20-10-94 given by management to Ex. W3 representation.

Ex. W5 : Office order 3-2-97 protecting the wages of Sri K. Gopaiah who also met with an accident while on duty.

Ex. M6 : Office order dtd. 1/10-7-94 protecting the wages of E. Poddulu who met with an accident while on duty.

Ex. W7 : Office order dtd. 31-7-94 protecting the wages of M. Narasaiah who met with an accident while on duty.

Document marked for the respondent

Ex. M1 : Order dtd. 4/6-8-88 terminating the service of WW1 as driver.

Ex. M2 : Letter of appointment dtd. 15-1-89 as surface General Mazdoor given to WW1.

Ex. M3 : Confirmation letter dtd. 13-6-89 to WW1 as General Mazdoor.

Ex. M4 : Memorandum of settlement dtd. 12-3-90 with regard to re-appointment of employees injured during the course of employment (relevant column at clause 17).

Ex. M5 : Xerox copy of implementation circular dtd. 15-6-90 issued by General Manager Personal.

Ex. M6 : Xerox copy of circular dtd. 5-4-90 issued by director P.A. & W.

Ex. M7 : Xerox copy of the order dtd. 1-6-98 in W.P. No. 33054/97.

Ex. M8 : Xerox copy of letter dtd. 27-6-97 sent by desk officer Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

Ex. M9 : Xerox copy of management views submitted to desk officer Ministry of Labour on 23-1-97.

Ex. M10 : Xerox copy of failure report dtd. 15-10-96.

Ex. M11 : Xerox copy of the representation dt. 14-8-95 submitted by worker to the ALC Manchiriyala.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 1999

का.आ. 2379 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एन सी सी एन के प्रबन्धन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुसन्ध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन.-22012/425/97-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

बी.एस.ए.एस.पी. राज, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th July, 1999

S.O. 2379.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. S.C.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 22-7-99.

[No. L-22012/425/97-IR(C-II)]

V. S. A. S. P. RAJU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Sri C. V. Raghavaiah, B.Sc., B.L., Industrial Tribunal-I.

Dated : 30th day of June, 1999

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 40 OF 1998

BETWEEN

Sh. K. Ravinder Rao, S. C. Mines
Karmik Sangh (BMS) Qtr. No. D-3
B.M.S. Office/CCC

Coal Chemical Complex-504302.

.. Petitioner

AND

General Manager,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Limited,
Ramakrishnapur,
Ramakrishnapur-504301.

.. Respondent.

APPEARANCES :

Sri R. N. Reddy, Advocate for the Petitioner.

M/s. I. Parthasarathi, V. Hariharan and A. Chandrasekhar, Advocates for the Respondent.

AWARD

.. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order dated 6/10-11-98 in No. L-22012/425/97/IR(CM-II) made this reference U/s. 10(1)(d) and Sub-section 2A of Industrial Disputes Act for adjudication of the following industrial dispute :

"Whether the action of the management, of Ramakrishnapur Division of M/s. SCCL in denying dependant employment to Shri Ravinder S/o Shri V. Latchaiah Ex-temporary General Mazdoor CSP I/Ramakrishnapur, who became disabled due to accident while on duty on 23-8-78 is justified? If not to what relief is the workman entitled?"

On being served with notice of reference which was taken on file by this Tribunal as I.D. No. 40/98 both parties made their appearances through counsels and filed their respective pleadings.

2. The claim statement was filed by Sri V. Ravinder who is seeking dependant employment, on behalf of the petitioner union which is espousing his cause. The case of the workman in brief is as follows : One Latchaiah WW2 father of the Ravinder WW1 was appointed by the respondent herein. after training from 24-3-73 to 24-4-73 at Training Centre Ramakrishnapur vide Ex. W1 certificate dated 28-4-1978 he was posted to work as General Mazdoor Category-I at Ramakrishnapur CSP on 14-3-1973. While so on 23-8-78 during the course of employment he met with an accident on 23-8-78 which resulted in amputation of left leg from thigh portion and he was medically declared unfit for further job vide Ex. W2 certificate dated 17-2-1979 issued by the medical board. It recommended for 90 percent compensation as the workman Latchaiah suffered permanent partial disablement. The respondent paid the same but workman was not given any alternate job and dependant employment also not given to his wife. Ex. W7 is the service certificate dated 18-7-91 of Sri Latchaiah, V. Ravinder WW1 is one of his dependants as borne out by Ex. M10 certificate given by the Mandal Revenue Officer. Hence the disabled workman sent Ex. W3 representation dated 29-6-91 to the General Manager personal of the respondent company through Executive Engineer CSP, RKP I to give dependant employment to his son Ravinder who became major.

As there was no response the disabled workman Latchaiah sent Ex. W4 representation dated 2-10-96 to the General Manager of respondent company to provide job to his son Ravinder. As his request was not considered the workman approached the petitioner union to take up the cause. Hence it raised dispute on 24-2-97 under Ex. W5 before the Asst. Labour Commissioner Mancheryala which ended in failure vide Ex. W6 report dated 27-9-97. leading to the reference.

According to the petitioner union one V. Lingmaiah badli worker working in the respondent company died on 26-3-81 due to Respiratory failure vide Ex. W8 death certificate and his son V. Satyanarayana his male dependant was given dependant employment on 29-9-95 vide Ex. W9 order but the same is denied to V. Ravinder.

The petitioner thus contended that action of the respondent in denying dependant employment to WW1 Ravinder is not justified as, National Coal Wage Agreement which is binding on workman as well as management provides for dependant employment not only in case of death but also injury leading to permanent disablement and hence the respondent may be directed to give dependant employment to

WW1 Ravinder son of Latchaiah WW2 who was declared medically unfit for the job of General Mazdoor.

3. The respondent management filed detailed counter contending inter alia that reference is bad as the subject matter of reference does not constitute industrial dispute, while admitting that WW2 Latchaiah while working in Coal Screening plant met with an accident and declared medically unfit for the job and paid compensation. According to the respondent if the workman is declared medically unfit alternate job or dependent employment is given to his wife on compassionate grounds but not as a matter of right. It contended that WW1 is not entitled to dependent employment as the workman WW2 did not approach the respondent for the last 18 years. Further the respondent is already over staffed as such there is no need to take fresh candidate as such it is justified in denying employment to WW1 Ravinder. It however admitted that it entered into settlement with the unions from time to time i.e. Ex. M1 to M3 agreeing to provide dependent employment to male dependent of employees who have died or declared medically unfit during the period from 1974 to 1978 and as per the latest agreement application for dependant employment has to be made on or before 30-6-91 and that the union raised dispute which ended in failure. It however contended that neither Latchaiah WW2 nor his wife approached the respondent either for alternative employment or dependant employment though the wife of WW2 is entitled for the same before the above stipulated dates. It denied that WW2 sent Ex. W3 representation dated 29-6-91 and even otherwise there is delay of 5-1/4 years in raising the dispute. While admitting that it is bound by national Coal Wage Agreement. It denied that every dependant has to be given job on compassionate grounds in every case irrespective of suitability and availability of jobs. It also denied that dependent employment could not be asked till 1991 as WW1 Ravinder was minor till then. Further according to it dependant employment is not a formality. Regular muster will be maintained for persons seeking dependent employment and as per seniority and merit and as per suitability the same is given. Thus according to the respondent WW1 is not entitled to any relief and that Sri M. Satyanarayana whose father died in 1983 was given appointment on the direction of High Court and this case is not relevant. It prayed for rejecting the reference as it is justified in denying dependant employment to WW1 Ravinder for the above reasons.

4. On the above contention the only point that arises for adjudication is :

"Whether the respondent is justified in denying dependent employment to WW1 Ravinder son of Sri Latchaiah (WW1) who was declared medically unfit to work as General Mazdoor by the medical board under Ex. W2.

5. In support of the averments in the claim petition the concerned medically declared workman Latchaiah and his son Ravinder who is seeking dependent employment examined themselves as WW2 and WW1 respectively and filed Ex. W1 to W10. The respondent examined one Sri Shyam Babu Personal Manager as WW1 and filed Exs. M1 to 3.

6. POINT : The petitioner union is seeking dependent employment to WW1 Ravinder on the ground that his father Latchaiah WW1 General Mazdoor who met with an accident during the course of an employment was declared medically unfit to do the said job. It based the claim on National Coal Wage Agreements as well as on the circumstance that the respondent gave dependant employment to one Satyanarayana whose father Lingaiah died during the course of employment. The respondent is resisting the same on the ground of delay, that the issue is covered by Ex. M1 to 3 settlement and as per Clause 13 of Ex. M3 agreement the application for dependent employment has to be made on or before 30-6-91, that WW2 could have himself applied for alternate employment or his wife could have applied for dependent employment as she is also eligible for the same even if it is assumed that WW1 could not apply being Minor, as WW2 was declared medically unfit as early as in the year 1979 as per Ex. W2.

7. The undisputed facts as emerged from the material placed on record may be stated for proper appreciation of

rival contentions. Admittedly WW2 Latchaiah was selected as General Mazdoor in the respondent company, given training from 24-3-78 to 24-4-78 as borne out by Ex. W1 training certificate and posted on 14-8-78 as temporary General Mazdoor Category-I at Coal Screening Plant (CSP) I Ramakrishnapur. Unfortunately he met with an accident on 23-8-78 during the course of the employment and lost his left leg. He was referred to medical board which declared that he is medically unfit for further service and recommended compensation of 90 per cent as he suffered permanent partial disability as borne out by Ex. W2 certificate, Ex. W7 is the service certificate of WW2 who was paid compensation as recommended by the medical board. WW1 Ravinder is the only male dependent of WW2 as borne out by Ex. W10 certificate issued by the MRO, National Coal Wage Agreement as well as Exs. M1 to 3 agreements entered into by the respondent with the recognised unions from time to time provides for dependent employment not only in case of death of the workman but also in case of he is being medically declared unfit for the job. Ex. M1 to 3 settlements are dated 29-1-81, 23-2-88 and 17-4-91. WW2 did not seek for alternate job nor his wife who is also eligible for dependant employment as per NCWA applied for dependent employment. WW2 son of WW1 is the only male dependent of WW2 and he appears to be minor by the date of accident of his father as borne out by Ex. W10 dependent certificates. One V. Lingaiah badli filler died as borne out by Ex. W8 and his son V. Satyanarayana was given dependent employment as borne out by Ex. W9. WW2 gave Ex. W4 representation dated 2-10-96 to the General Manager seeking dependent employment to his son WW1. The petitioner union took up his cause and raised dispute under Ex. W6 leading to this reference. There is of course dispute whether Ex. W3 representation was sent or not. The respondent is not disputing entitlement of dependent employment to WW1 on the permanent disability of his father WW2 Latchaiah.

8. The learned counsel for the petitioner contended that as the WW2 lost his leg in the accident while working as General Mazdoor which is the last cadre, he is not eligible for alternate job, that hence he did not apply for the same, that he could not seek dependant employment for his wife as she was attending on him and for his son, as he attained majority only in 1991, that immediately thereafter he sent Ex. W3 representation within the time stipulated under Ex. M3 settlement and hence the respondent is not justified in denying employment to WW1 on the ground of delay. It further contended that as per MCWA I to IV the dependent employment has to be given in case an employee is declared medically unfit.

9. The learned counsel for the respondent on the other hand contended that prior to Ex. M1 to 3 agreements by way of conversion and usage on compassionate grounds only dependent employment given in case the workman died or declared medically unfit, that WW2 worked only for few days prior to the accident and declared medically unfit, that WW2 did not apply for alternate job for dependent employment to his wife as female dependant is also entitled for the same, that as per Ex. M3 settlement last chance given for dependant employment to the dependents of workers who met with an accident between 1974 and 1978 by asking them to apply for the same before 30-6-91 that WW2 did not avail the said opportunity but raised the dispute for the first time in 1997, that further dependant is not entitled to employment as a matter of right irrespective of vacancies that the respondent is sustaining huge loss, that hence it is reducing man power that hence it is not in a position to give employment to WW1 and compassionate appointment are also based on certain guide lines. It is thus contended that respondent is justified in refusing dependant employment to WW1 Ravinder son of WW2 who was declared medically unfit due to loss of leg in the accident shortly after his appointment.

10. The main objection of the respondent is that there is abnormal delay in seeking dependent employment. But on a careful consideration of the evidence on record, I find no merit in the contention of the learned counsel for the respondent and it is not justified in denying employment to WW1 on the ground of delay if he is otherwise eligible for

the same as admittedly his father General Mazdoor was declared medically unfit for job. I am of the view that as WW2 lost one of his legs and as he was appointed to last grade post, he may not be eligible for any other alternative employment as per Ex. W2 certificate given by Medical Board WW2 Latchaiah suffered permanent partial disability and declared unfit for further service. Thus it is obvious that he is not fit for any further appointment. Further there is nothing in the evidence of MW1 to show that alternate job is offered to WW2 but the same was declined by him. It is in the evidence of W2 that his wife could not apply for dependant employment though eligible as female dependant, as she was attending on him and as his children who are very young. Thus he gave plausible explanation for not seeking employment to his wife. It is also in his evidence as well as that of WW1, that WW1 attained majority long after the accident. The age of WW1 given in Ex. W10 dependent Certificate given by MRO supports the same. Hence it is obvious that WW2 could not seek dependant employment to his son earlier to 1991 as he was minor then. Even otherwise as per Ex. M3 settlement workman who met with accident between 1974 and 1978 can apply for dependant employment latest by 30-6-91.

11. Thus the main ground of objection that there was abnormal delay in seeking employment has no legs to stand as such liable to be rejected.

12. The next objection is that as the last chance, 30-6-91 was fixed as the date for applying for dependant employment in respect of workman who was declared medically unfit between 1974 and 1978 and WW2 did not avail the said opportunity within the above stipulated time, as such WW1 is not entitled for dependant employment. It contended that Ex. W3 is only got up document for the purpose of case as no acknowledgement or postal receipt filed to show that it was in fact sent. The learned counsel for the petitioner repelled the above contention by submitting that WW2 exercised the option within the time stipulated in Ex. M3 by sending Ex. W3 representation followed by Ex. W4 representation.

13. The evidence of WW1 and WW2 showed that they sent original of Ex. W3 representation dated 29-6-91 to the Ramakrishnapuram CSP office which has forwarded to head office with their endorsement and again in the year 1996 Ex. W4 representation was sent and as no appointment was given the union raised dispute by giving Ex. W5 representation. There is nothing in the evidence of MW1 to show that Ex. W3 and W4 representation are not sent, simply because postal acknowledgement was not filed for Ex. W3, it cannot said to be got up documents. Hence I find no reason to doubt the testimony of WW1 and WW2 that they sent original of Ex. W3 representation on dated 21-6-1991.

14. As stated above it is the definite case of the respondent that Ex. M1 to M3 settlement are entitled into by the management with recognised unions with regard to dependent employments. Ex. M1 is dated 29-1-81 Ex. M2 is dated 23-2-88 and Ex. M3 is dated 17-4-91. Clause 13 of M3 settlement is relevant. It deals with employment to dependents. According to it male dependants of those employees deceased or declared unfit between 1974 and 1978 who have applied for appointment before 30-4-88 in accordance with memo of settlement dated 25-2-88 were already reviewed and employment was provided in genuine case, with a view to give a last opportunity to such male dependants who could not be considered earlier they may submit their applications direct to General Manager (Personal) Corporate with supporting documentary evidence on or before 30-6-91 by RPAD. After receipt of applications within the stipulated date they will be considered for employment as baddis in the vacancy underground mine during 91-92 subject to medical fitness and VTC Training. Thus as per the above clause as one time measure time was extended upto 30-6-91 for giving applications for employment benefit in respect of employees who were declared medically unfit during the year 1974-1978 and applications could be made to General Manager Personal.

15. A perusal of Ex. W3 representation shows that it was addressed to the General Manager Personal corporate through Executive Engineer CSP RKPI. It is dated 25-6-91. Thus 2346 GI/99-15

within the time stipulated in Ex. M3 and addressed to the officer designated in Ex. M3. Hence the contention of the respondent that WW1 or WW2 did not apply within time stipulated in Ex. M3 is untenable.

16. The other ground urged is that WW1 is not of proper age at the time of Ex. W3 representation. I find no merit in this contention. There is nothing in the evidence of MW1 to show that WW1 is not having sufficient age at the time of Ex. W3. The dependant employment will be given only after medical examination, Medical Fitness and of prescribed age. It is not the case of the respondent that application of WW1 rejected on the ground of under age though such suggestion made in the cross examination.

17. It is next urged that respondent organisation is already overstaffed, that some of the mines are already closed due to loss that respondent is contemplating to reduce man power, that there are no vacancies and recruitment and hence WW1 cannot be provided employment benefits. Further it depends upon seniority of pending cases and other guidelines relating to appointment like the qualifications, medical fitness etc.,

18. Though there is some force in the contention I am of the view that the above circumstance cannot be a ground for refusing dependant employment if WW1 is otherwise qualified. Of course age and education qualifications if any prescribed has to be satisfied besides the vacancies. Further no such plea is taken though MW1 in his evidence stated that respondent is over staffed and there are no vacancies. Even as per Clause 13 of Ex. M3 depending upon the vacancy and other things, employment will be given, I do not think that WW1 is trying to get job in the respondent company through back door though his father worked only for few days, on the ground that he was medically declared unfit for job.

19. Hence on an analysis of evidence on record and various contentions raised by the respondent, I am inclined to hold that respondent is not justified in refusing dependant employment to WW1 though he is entitled for the same as per Ex. M1 to 3 settlements and NCWA as his father was declared medically unfit. The point is answered accordingly.

20. In the result award is passed holding that the respondent is not justified in refusing employment to WW1 who is the dependent of WW2 Latchaiah and was declared medically unfit for job due to amputation of left leg arising out of accident in the course of employment. The respondent is directed to consider the case of WW1 sympathetically and give employment to him if he satisfies other requirements as to the age, qualification, vacancy and medical fitness and there is no other earning member in the family of WW2.

Written and passed by me on this the 30th day of June, 1999.

C. V. RAGHAVIAH, Industrial Tribunal-I

Appendix of Evidence :

Witnesses Examined for
the Petitioner :
WW1 V. Ravinder
WW2 V. Latchaiah

Witnesses Examined for
the Respondent :
MW1 : J. Shyam Babu

Documents marked for the Petitioner :

- Ex. W1 Certificate dated 28-4-78 issued to Sri V. Latchaiah regarding under going training by him.
- Ex. W2 Certificate dated 17-7-79 issued to V. Latchaiah by the Medical Board.
- Ex. W3 Representation dated 29-6-91 made by the father of WW1 for dependant employment.
- Ex. W4 Representation dated 2-10-96 made by the father of WW1 for dependant employment.
- Ex. W5 Representation dated 24-2-97 given by the union for the employment of WW1.

Ex. W6 Failure report submitted by ALC on 27-11-97.
Ex. W7 Service Certificate issued to the father WW1 on 18-7-91.

Ex. W8 Death Certificate Sri V. Lingaiah

Ex. W9 Office Order dated 29-9-95 issued to certain male dependents of Ex. employees of Sri Rampur (Projects) area.

Ex. W10 Dependant certificate dated 6-7-91 issued by MRO, Manchiryal.

Documents marked for the Respondent :

Ex. M1 Agreement dated 29-1-91 providing employment to the dependents of the deceased or medically unfit persons at page 4 of 12(a) and (c).

Ex. M2 Agreement dated 23-2-83 providing employment to the dependant of the deceased or medically unfit persons at demand No. 9 of page No. 4.

Ex. M3 Agreement dated 17-4-91 providing the employment to the dependants of the deceased or medically unfit persons at page No. 6 on demand No. 13.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 1999

का. प्रा. 2380 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार में एस्. सी.सी. एल. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/12/98-आई आर (सी एम-II)]
बी. एस. ए. एल. पी. राजू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th July, 1999

S.O. 2380.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. S.C.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-7-1999

[No. L-22012/12/98 IR (CM-II)]

V. S. A.S. P. RAJU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I
AT HYDERABAD**

PRESENT :

Sri C. V. Raghavaiah, B.Sc., B.L.,
Industrial Tribunal-I.
Dated : 27th Day of May, 1999
Industrial Dispute No. 7 of 1999

BETWEEN

The General Secretary,
S.B.G.K. Sangh,
Door No. 5-3-122,

PO : Yellandu,
Khammam Dist.-507-123. ...Petitioner.

AND

The General Manager (Project),
M/s. S.C.Co. Ltd.,
Yellandu Khammam Dist-507123.
.. Respondent

APPEARANCES :

None for the Petitioner.

Sri J. Parthasarathy, Advocate for the Respondent.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its order No. L-22012/12/98-IR (CM-II) dt. 14-12-98 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) and Sub-Section 2(A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

“Whether the action of the management in dismissing Sh. D. Gurumurthy, Ex. Badli Worker, Yellandu Collieries is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. After receipt of the above reference, this Tribunal issued notice to both the parties. Both parties received the notice. The respondent appeared and filed vakalat. But the petitioner did not appear though notice served on them. But for giving another opportunity to the petitioner, the respondent is directed to furnish concerned workman's address. The respondent furnished the address and this Tribunal issued notice to the workman. The concerned workman received the notice but he did not appear before this Tribunal. In spite of giving adjournments the workman did not evince any interest to prosecute the matter. There is no other alternative to this Tribunal except to close the reference. Hence the I.D. is enclosed.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 27th day of May 1999.

C. V. RAGHAVAIAH, Industrial Tribunal-I

नई दिल्ली, 30 जुलाई, 1999

का. प्रा. 2381 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एस्. सी.सी. एल. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/333/97-आई आर (सी-II)]
बी. एस. ए. एल. पी. राजू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th July, 1999

S.O. 2381.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of S.C.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-7-1999.

[No. L-22012/333/97-IR(C-II)]

V. S. A. S. P. RAJU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I
AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Sri C. V. Raghavaiah, B.Sc., B.L.,
Industrial Tribunal-I.
Dated : 9th Day of June, 1999
Industrial Dispute No. 11 of 1999

BETWEEN

The Secretary,
Singareni Coal Mines Labour Union,
INTUC Bhavan,
Near Singareni Super Bazar,
Godavarikhani,
Godavarikhani. . . Petitioner

AND

The General Manager,
R.G. II Area,
S.C.C. Ltd.,
Godavarikhani (A.P.),
Godavarikhani-505209. . . Respondent

APPEARANCES :

None for the Petitioner.

Sri J. Parthasarathy, Advocate for the
Respondent.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its order No. L-22012/333/97/IR(CM-II) dt. 14-12-1998 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) and sub-section 2(A) of I.D. Act, 1947.

"Whether the dismissal of Sh. Md. Afzal, Ex Coal Filler Godavarikhani I incline of Ramagundam-I Area of M/s. S.C.C. Ltd., w.e.f. 13-8-92 is legal and justified and whether he is entitled for reinstatement with full back wages w.e.f. 13-8-92 ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

2. After receipt of the above reference, this Tribunal issued notice to both the parties. But the notice issued to the petitioner is returned unserved by the Postal authorities. The respondent appeared and filed vakalat. The respondent is directed to furnish the correct address of the concerned workman. After furnishing the same, this Tribunal issued fresh notice to the concerned workman. But it was returned unserved with an endorsement that "the addressee is staying in Dubai and hence returned to sender". In view of the above, the I.D. is closed as union and the workman is not evincing any interest due to the fact that concerned workman left for Dubai.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 9th Day of June, 1999.

C. V. RAGHAVAIAH, Industrial Tribunal-I

नई दिल्ली, 30 जुलाई, 1999

का. आ. 2382:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त सी.एस. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मुंबई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.—22012/346/97—आई आर (सी एम- II)

एल.—22012/345/97—आई आर (सी एम- II)]

वी. एस. ए. एस. पी. राजू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th July, 1999

S.O. 2382.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of W.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-7-1999.

[No. L-22012/346/97/IR(CM-II),
L-22012/345/97/IR(CM-II)]

V.S.A.S.P. RAJU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

Shri S. B. Panse, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2/72 of 1998

ALONGWITH

being similar I intend to disposed off them by common Award.

Reference No. CGIT-2/83 of 1998

Employers in relation to the Management of
W.C.L., Wani Area.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer : Mr. B. N. Prasad,
Advocate.

For the Workmen : Mr. K. R. Yelwe,
Advocate.

Mumbai, dated 24th June, 1999

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-22012/346/97-JR(CM-II), dtd. 11-6-98, had referred to the following Industrial Dispute for adjudication.

“Whether the action of the management namely Mr. Sub-Area Manager, Western Coal Fields Ltd., Neeljai Sub-Area, PO : Bellora, Teh : Wani, Distt. Yavatmal, in not protecting the pay of Sh. Ram Milan Sukhadin is legal, proper and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled and from which date? What other directions are necessary in the matter?”

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-22012/345/97-JR(CM-II), dtd. 22/25-05-1998, had referred to the following Industrial Dispute for adjudication.

“Whether the action of the management namely Mr. Sub-Area Manager, Neeljai Sub-Area, PO : Bellora, Teh : Wani, Distt., Yavatmal in not protecting the pay of Sh. Sher Singh S/o Makkan Singh is legal, proper and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled and from which date? What other directions are necessary in the matter?”

2. The facts, the evidence, the law involved and the arguments, advanced in both these reference

3. The General Secretary of Koyla Shramik Sabha filed a Statement of Claim. It is contended that Ram Milan Sukhadin and Shersingh Makkan Singh were working a Salal Hydro Electric Project under the National Hydro Electric Power Corporation as a Welder Hind (Welder Spl.). They had been working in the Project for pretty long time. They were drawing the prescribed pay of Rs. 935 before they joined W.C.L.

4. M/s. Western Coal Fields Limited (hereinafter called as a company) had notified their vacancies for various posts in excavation cadre to different undertakings including Salal Project. In this notification clause-15 stated pay protection is given to those drawing more pay.

5. Both these workmen alongwith many others applied for the post of a welder under the impression that they would get protection of pay if selected and appointed by the company. They were interviewed and selected alongwith other applicants of the project by a committee appointed by W.C.L.

6. The company gave an appointment letter. But, they were not given protection of pay. They therefore approached Salal authorities who took up the matter with W.C.L. for giving the protection of pay. At the time of selection and subsequent thereof they were promised that their pay was protected contrary to all that their pay was not protected.

7. The workman resigned from his job at Salal project after they were selected and joined W.C.L. on 25-5-91 and 30-4-91. After joining W.C.L. their pay was revised at Salal project in the year 1992 retrospectively with effect from 1-8-87 bringing their pay to Rs. 1,760 as on 30-4-91. Hence according to them they should be given the protection of pay of Rs. 1,760 which revised by WCL on their joining with them.

8. The issue was taken up by the labour union with the management. The matter was discussed more than once. But, nothing has been done for redress to the grievance of the workman. The workman therefore prayed that they are entitled to protection of pay of Rs. 1,760 p.m. in respect of Rs. 1,082.38 ps. paid by the Opposite party with effect from date of their joining in Western Coal

Fields Ltd. and consequential arrears of pay, allowance due thereon from that date and all other benefits following their from.

9. The company resisted the claim by the written statement. It is averred that it had a requirement of quiet a large number of technicians and operators to man their open cast excavation project. Since such personnel were not available initially or in open market notifications were sent to different organisations including Salal Project, Hydel Project where possibility of surplus personnel were there.

10. The company pleaded that on receipt of applications list of such personnel from Salal Hydro Electric Project and many others the selection committee was sent to these places for interviewing and selecting the candidates on the basis of their qualifications, experience and skills etc. according to the norms and need of the company.

11. The company averred that the workmen were selected as a trainee welders in Grade-E of the excavation discipline. They were given the appointment letters and complete terms and conditions of their appointment were enumerated. The appointment was subject to acceptance of the terms thereon by the workman. In the body of the letter of appointment, the form of acceptance was given which was duly signed and accepted by the workman.

12. The workman after getting discharge from the Salal Project as a surplus head on 30-4-91, joined the company. It is averred that after joining the company they never raised the issue of their pay protection at an early stage. It is averred that they accepted the terms of appointment.

13. The company pleaded that however in 1992 the Intech union raised an issue of proper gradation scale of pay in respect of 41 such employees and the matter was settled with the union. The workman was given Grade-D. The union also agreed not to raise any dispute in respect of anything including pay protection of the workman. It is therefore, now the workman again raised this issue.

14. It is submitted that the certificates of pay fixation obtained by these workmen are manipulated and not correct:-

15. The company averred that National Coal Wage agreement No. 5 was signed at National level granting the general wage revision of all coal workers. In view of this situation the wages of both these workmen were revised w.e.f. 1-7-91. It is submitted that they could get such a revision of pay in a very short time after joining the company. It is averred that when they joined the company their wages were more than that which they were drawing in the earlier company. Therefore, there was no loss of pay. Hence the claim which is made by these workmen is not proper. It is averred that these workman are not entitled to twice revision of pay, that is on 30-4-91 and again on 1-7-91. It is averred that under such circumstances the workmen are not entitled to the benefits as claimed.

16. The workman filed a rejoinder reiterating their claim and denying the contention taken by the company in their written statement. It is asserted that the issue involved in the discussion which took place with the union Intech in 1992 was a different issue than the pay protection. It was in relation to grant of all appropriate status and category to the workman which came from other organisation and autonomous body after putting the service for more than 10 years or so. It was agitated that those workmen should not be treated in par with unskilled workers. It is therefore submitted that the decision taken by the Intech does not affect the claim which is made by the workman in the present reference. It is averred that the claim which is made by them is perfectly legal and proper.

17. The issues that fall for my consideration and my findings there on are as follows :—

Issues	Findings
1. Whether the action of the management in not protecting the pay of Shri Ram Milan Sukhadin is legal, proper and justified ?	Not legal, Not proper and Not justified.
2. Whether the action of the management in not protecting the pay of Shri Sher Singh is legal proper and justified ?	Not legal, Not proper and Not justified.

3. If not, to what relief they are entitled to? As per order below.

REASONS

18. Ram Milan Sukhadin and Sher Singh Makkan Singh the workman lead oral evidence and relied upon the documents which they produced on the record. As against that Adesh Kumar, Chandragupta Deputy Chief Engineer lead oral evidence on behalf of the management and relied upon the documents on the record.

19. It is not in dispute that the company wrote letters to different companies including the Salal Hydro Electric Projects dated 1-6-90. This letter refers to recruitment of skilled technicians and ITM operators. It had a reference of earlier letters. Clause-15 letter the pay protection is given to those drawing more pay. This letter was written to these organisation as the company was in need of skilled persons. The workman affirmed that on the basis of this letter they applied for getting employment in the company (WCL).

20. The workman affirmed that the committee which is called as a selection committee came to their place for selection. They were interviewed and were selected. Adesh Kumar the Dy. Chief Engineer affirms that in 1990 the selection committee consisting of R. R. Ravi, General Manager as the Chairman, L. T. Lallhare the Chief Deputy Personnel Manager and himself was formed. They visited Salal Hydro Power Project for the selection of suitable candidates on operation and maintenance site for excavation department of the company. He further affirmed that they interviewed candidates examined through qualifications, general as well as technical experience, degree of skill acquired and judge their suitability according to the need and requirement of the company and prepare the select list. Both these workmen were interviewed and were selected by the company.

21. Chandragupta affirms that at the time of interview no questions were asked by these workmen or others regarding pay protection. Infact in view of that letter dated 1-6-90 there was no question of anybody opening such a question to them. He accepts the position. In their report there is no

mention of pay protection. They selected the candidates on the basis of the requirement of the company. I find that from the testimony of Chandragupta nothing had come on the record to damage the case of these workmen.

22. Both these workmen affirms that they received the appointment letter dated 20th January, 1991 in which there was nothing of pay protection. They approached their offices. The Personnel Officer of their company wrote to the Personnel Officer, Western Coal Fields Limited on 14-7-91 informing that their pay should be protected on their reappointment. The workman also approached National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd. for their protection of pay. The company had replied to them on 11-3-93 stating that the service conditions which were offered by WCL, the company it was agreed to protect the pay of employees drawing more in N.H.P.C. if found less pay on joining of employee in Western Coal Fields. The concerned employees will be kept in protected pay scales and their pay will be protected accordingly. They affirmed that eventhough this was the position their pay was not protected.

23. The workman affirmed that discharge certificates were given to them and their pay scale was shown to be Rs. 935 on 30-4-91. After joining here the revision of pay which came into effect in their company from the period 1987 their pay was fixed at Rs. 1760 as on 30-4-91 and they were paid the arrears. They affirmed that as their pay on 30-4-91 came to be revised to Rs. 1,760 they are entitled to pay fixation on its basis. No doubt when they joined the company there was no pay fixation. But the fact still remains that the pay fixation was pending and it came to be effected later on. Naturally these workmen are entitled to get benefit of that position.

24. It is tried to argue on behalf of the management that there was a discussion with the Mazdoor Sangh and a settlement took place on 17-2-92. It was in respect of 41 persons in excavation category and scale of pay. It is tried to argue on the basis of that settlement that these workmen again raised the dispute. After going through the terms of settlement I do not find that so far as these workmen are concerned their pay was protected. Infact

thereafter Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh wrote a letter to the W.C.L. authorities and the matter was discussed. The company agreed to examine the issue and to communicate the decision to the concerned parties but the authorities did not settle it. If really that issue would have been settled by the settlement as argued on behalf of the company then immediately they would have said if that the matter is already settled and therefore nothing remained to be done in the matter. But as it was not so they agreed to examine the matter and communicated the same.

25. It is tried to argue that the workman was working on Salal Hydro Power Project in the National Power Corporation Ltd. a public sector undertaking and Western Coal Fields Limited is also public sector undertaking and both these organisations are under the one and same Ministry i.e. Ministry of Energy. As such the instructions contained in the Government of India order No. 25 below FR-22 read with O.M. No. 4/192/75 CHE dtd. 24-7-1975 issued by Ministry of Energy department of power are binding on the Western Coal Fields Limited. Such a pay of workman on revision with respective effect was to have been protected. After going through that order I find substance in the contentions and the arguments on advanced on behalf of the workman. It supports their case.

26. It is tried to argue on behalf of the company that after the settlement dtd. 17-12-92 the workmen were given more pay. Infact that is not the case in dispute. What is to be seen is whether pay of the workman was protected as per the letter dtd. 1-6-90. It is to be seen whether the pay which was revised by their earlier company was taken into consideration by the W.C.L. while fixing their pay. The answer is 'No'. Infact as per the circulars issued by the company attracting the workman already employed in different companies to join their company pay protection was one of the ground. These workmen thought it fit that while joining the other company their pay will be protected and they will get some thing more. Therefore they joined the company. No doubt in their discharge certificate the word surplus is mentioned. But it does not mean that the earlier company was removing them. They joined this company for better prospect.

27. It is tried to argue on behalf of the company that the letter of appointment nowhere deals with

protection of pay. The terms and conditions of appointment one categorically mentioned therein. Therefore, now these workmen cannot agitate the point of protection of pay. I do not find any merit in it. It is because immediately after their joining they raised the point. Not only that their earlier company before discharging them had written to the W.C.L. regarding their promise of protection of pay and in all circumstances in fairness of the things they should have been given the protection of pay which they were getting which is not done in the present matter.

28. It is not in dispute that on 30-4-91 that is on the day of their discharge in view of the revision of pay their earlier pay was revised. On its basis the W.C.L. had to fix their pay which they did not. Their earlier company had written to W.C.L. to do so. They had not done so. For all these reasons I find that the action of the company is not legal and proper.

29. Both these workmen affirmed that after revision of pay their pay as on 30-4-91 was fixed at Rs. 1,760 which should have been protected and they should have given the wages accordingly. I accept the same for the reasons stated above and pass the following order :—

ORDER

The action of the management in not protecting the pay of Shri Ram Milan Sukhadin and Shri Shersingh Makkan Singh is not legal and not justified.

The Management is directed to protect their revision of pay of Rs. 1,760 (Rupees One thousand Seven Hundred Sixty only) per month actually drawn by them in the parent organisation and fixed their pay accordingly.

The management is further directed to pay these workmen the arrears of pay after fixing the pay as stated above deducting the amount already drawn by them.

S. B. PANSE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 जुलाई, 1999

का. आ. 2383 :—श्रीयोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम. गी. सी. एल. के प्रबन्ध-संल के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निदिष्ट

औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण,
हैदराबाद को पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार
को 22-7-99 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/419/97—आर्द आर (सी—II)]

वी. एस. ए. एस. पी. राजू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th July, 1999

S.O. 2383.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. S.C.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-7-1999.

[No. L-22012/419/97-IR(C-II)]

V. S. A. S. P. RAJU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Sri C. V. Raghavaiah, B.Sc., B.L.,
Industrial Tribunal-I.

Dated : 9th Day of June, 1999

Industrial Dispute No. 6 of 1999

BETWEEN

The Secretary,
Central Council,
S.C. Workers Union (AITCC),
Godavarikhani. Petitioner

AND

The General Manager,
M/s. S.C. Co.Ltd.,
Ramagundam-I,
Godavarikhani. Respondent

APPEARANCES :

Sri B. Gangaram, representative for the
petitioner.

Sri J. Parthasarathy, Advocate for the
respondent.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its order No. L-22012/419/97-IR(C-II) dt. 22-12-98 referred the following Industrial Dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) and sub-section (2A) of I.D. Act, 1947.

"S/Sh. K. Madhav Rao, Control Room Attendant, (2) G. Venkateswar Reddy, Control Room Attendant, (3) S. Chandraiah Switch Bolt Attendant, (4) Sh. V. Harsimhaiah Switch, Bolt Attendant, (5) M. V. S. S. N. Marthy, Auxillary Turbine Attendant to W.T.A., (6) T. Laxminarayana, Auxillary Turbine Attendant to W.T.A., (7) A. Venkаты Auxillary Turbine Attendant to WTA, (8) R. Linga Raju Auxillary Turbine Attendant to WTA, (9) K. Narayana Reddy Fitter, (10) Sh. Ramulu, Fitter, (11) Sh. M. John Wealy, Fitter, (12) Bingi Rajaiah, Plant Attendant, and (13) Vanga Shankar, Plant Attendant of 18 M.W. Power House Ramagundam-I of M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Godavarikhani now working in Cat. V since 1982 whether entitled to Cat. VI in S.L.U. on par with S/Sh. (1) J. Manohar Roy W.T.P. Attendant, (2) K. Ram Mohan Roy W.T.P. Attendant, (5) K. Narayana Reddy, W.T.P. Attendant. (6) D. Mallesh, WTP Attendant, (7) Sh. T. Hussain, WTP Attendant, (8) K. Satyanarayana Waraiah, Turner and (11) D. Laxmana Swamy, Fitter Cat. V ? If not to what relief they are entitled to ?"

After serving with notices on both sides, both parties appeared before this Tribunal but they did not file their respective pleadings.

2. The representative for the concerned workmen appeared and filed a petition (IA No. 42/99) on 30-3-99 to close the dispute to enable them to raise a fresh dispute demanding Grade 'A' Wages with retrospective effect as per the promotion policy of the tradesmen. L. Prakash, Central Secretary, S.C. Workers Union, Godavarikhani also filed a petition to the same effect, on 5-5-1999. The respondent did not file the counters to it. In the circumstances the petitions are allowed. Hence the I.D. is closed at the request of the petitioner.

Given under my hand and the seal of this court,
this the 9th Day of June, 1999.

C. V. RAGHAVAIAN, Industrial Tribunal-I

No oral or documentary evidence is adduced by both parties.

नई दिल्ली, 6 अगस्त, 1999

का.आ. 2384.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्वय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैमर्स एच. पी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, विशाखापत्तनम के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-7-1999 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30012/4/98-आई.आर. (सी-I)]

वी.एस.ए.एस. पी. राज, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th August, 1999

S.O. 2384.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Visakhapatnam as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. H.P.C. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-7-1999.

[No. L-30012/4/98-IR(C-1)]

V. S. A.S. P. RAJU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
CUM LABOUR COURT: VISAKHAPATNAM

PRESENT :

Sri C. Sambasiva Rao, M.A., B.L., Chairman,
Industrial Tribunal & Presiding Officer,
Labour Court, Visakhapatnam.

I.T.I.D.(c) 4/99

[Under No. 5(7)/97 ALC dt. : 21-1-99 Ministry
of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi].

Dated : 16th day of June. 1999

BETWEEN

General Secretary,
Petroleum Workers Union,

C/o HPCL,

PB No. 15,

Malkapuram,

Visakhapatnam-11.

.. Workman

AND

Executive Director,

M/s. Hindusthan Petroleum Corporation,

Visakha Refinery,

Malkapuram P.O.,

Visakhapatnam-11.

.. Management

This dispute coming on for hearing before me, no workman present. Management ready. Or perusing the material papers on record the court passed the following :

AWARD

No workman present. Management is ready. The only dispute is with regard to mode of payment from cash to cheque payment. Obviously to get over the difficulty in accounting to management restricted to cheque payment. There is an extension counter in S.B.I. in H.P.C.L. premises as gathered from information. Hence there is no difficulty caused in change of mode of payment. Accordingly reference answered.

Given under my hand and seal of the court this the 16th day of June, 1999.

C. SAMBASIVA RAO, Chairman
& Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 1999

का.आ. 2385.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 5 क की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री वी. एस. नरसिम्हन को केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है और दिनांक 10 अप्रैल, 1997 को भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग-II, खंड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) में प्रकाशित श्रम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के का.आ. 321(अ) दिनांक 9 अप्रैल, 1997 की अधिसूचना में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में क्रमांक 31 [सी०] उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

“श्री बी. एस. नरसिम्हन,
अध्यक्ष, लघु उद्योग
संघ का निम्न, मार्केट वाइमेटेरिक बुशिंग एंड बेयरिंग्स,
सी-19, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र,
गुड्डी, चेन्नई-32

[सं. बी-20012/1/97-एस.एस.-II]
जे. पी. शुक्ला, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th August, 1999

S.O. 2385.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 5A of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) the Central Government hereby

appoints Shri V. S. Narasimhan as a member of the Central Board of Trustees and makes the following amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. 321(E) dated the 9th April, 1997 published in Part II Section 3 Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 10th April, 1997 :—

In the said notification for entries against Sl. No. 31, the following entries shall be substituted namely :

Shri V. S. Narasimhan,
President,
Federation of Association of
Small Industries of India (FASII),
c/o, M/s. Bimetallic Bushing and Bearings,
C-19, Industrial Estate,
Guindy,
Chennai-600032.

[No. V-20012/1/97-SS. II]
J. P. SHUKLA, Under Secy.